



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

<https://archive.org/details/b19974760M1901>



TELEPHONE NUMBER:
3617 CENTRAL (3 lines).

**Established in
ENGLAND, 1859.]**

Registered as a Newspaper.

Published Weekly at 42 CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEMICUS, CANNON, LONDON."
[Charged as two words only.]

**Established in
[AUSTRALASIA, 1885.]**

No. 1,816. Vol. LXXXV.

NOVEMBER 14, 1914.

[Subscription, 10s. per annum, including Diary.
Free the World over. Single Copies, 6d. each.
Winter and Summer Issues, 1s. each. Post Free.]

NEPENTHE.

THE SAFEST AND BEST PREPARATION OF OPIUM.

In 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles.

GLYCEROLE OF NEPENTHE (eight times the single strength) for hypodermic injection. In 1 oz. Bottles.

NEPENTHE SUPPOSITORIES in four strengths. Equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and 1 grain Morphia.

The word "NEPENTHE" is registered under the Trade Marks Act, and is the exclusive property of Ferris & Company, Ltd. We have from time to time been compelled to obtain injunctions in the Courts by which Defendants were perpetually restrained from dispensing, selling, or supplying under the name of "NEPENTHE," or any colourable imitation thereof any medical preparation not prepared by us, and from in any manner infringing our Trade Mark "NEPENTHE" (No. 464), and were ordered to pay the costs of the actions.

The Trade are respectfully warned against any infringement of our Trade Mark "NEPENTHE," or the use of any name so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and also against dispensing any but "Ferris & Co.'s" preparation when "NEPENTHE" is ordered in a prescription.

FERRIS & CO., LTD., BRISTOL.



Finest Norwegian Cod - Liver Oil

Manufactured at
ALLEN & HANBURY'S
own Factories in Norway.

Supplied Packed in Bottles—
Wood's Panelled Flats
Wood's Ovals
American Flats, etc.

4 oz. 3/7; 6 oz. 4/11;
8 oz. 6/3; 10 oz. 7/4;
12 oz. 8/10; 16 oz. 11/4;
20 oz. 13/9; 24 oz. 16/6;
32 oz. 21/6

Samples on request.

Allen & Hanburys
LONDON. Ltd.



Finest Norwegian Cod - Liver Oil

Manufactured at
ALLEN & HANBURY'S
own Factories in Norway.

Supplied Packed in Bottles—
Wood's Panelled Flats
Wood's Ovals
American Flats, etc.

4 oz. 3/7; 6 oz. 4/11;
8 oz. 6/3; 10 oz. 7/4;
12 oz. 8/10; 16 oz. 11/4;
20 oz. 13/9; 24 oz. 16/6;
32 oz. 21/6

Samples on request.

Allen & Hanburys
LONDON. Ltd.

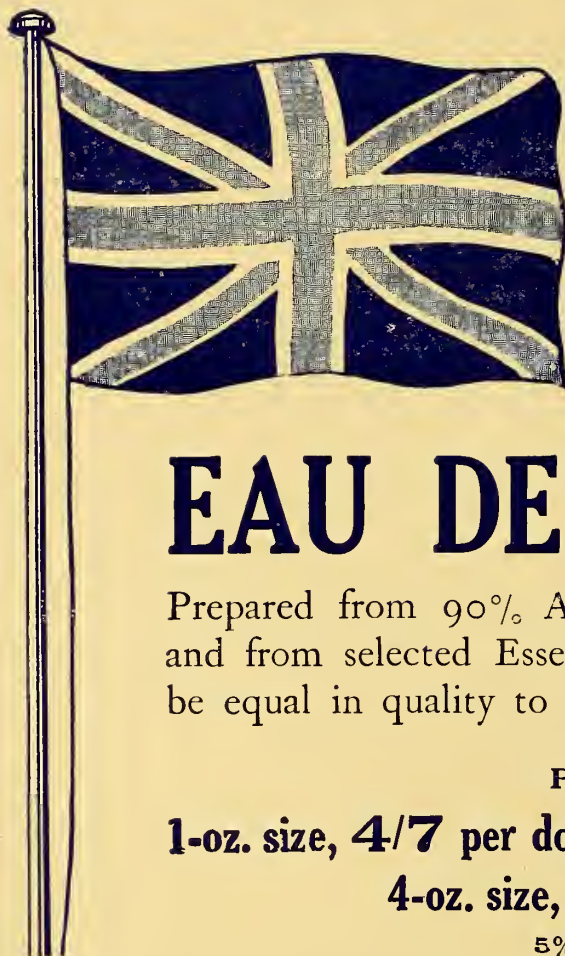


May, Roberts' Traveller.

No. 4023 CITY.

NOVEMBER 14, 1914.

LONDON & DUBLIN.

**BULL DOG****BRAND**

EAU DE COLOGNE

Prepared from 90% Alcohol of the highest grade, and from selected Essential Oils, it is guaranteed to be equal in quality to the finest Continental Brands.

PRICES :

1-oz. size, **4/7** per doz. 2-oz. size, **8/6** per doz.

4-oz. size, **16/6** per doz.

5% Discount.

**Handsome
Showcards.**

**May we send
a Sample?**

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD.

7, 9 & 11 Clerkenwell Road,
LONDON, E.C.

AND AT 16 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

**PERFECT
SOLUBLE ESSENCE
OF
LEMON**

**ACHIEVES
ANOTHER TRIUMPH**

THE LEMONADE WHICH GAINED THE

GOLD MEDAL

In the BREWERS' EXHIBITION COMPETITION

1914

WAS PREPARED WITH THIS ESSENCE.

**STEVENSON & HOWELL, LTD.
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.**



FRENCH ESSENCES

(TRIPLE STRENGTH)

THESE essences are the finest in the world. We only sell the best individual production of the best French manufacturers. This policy has built up for us a large bulk perfume trade amongst discriminating buyers.

Our French Essences are magnificent sellers.

Two new perfumes lately introduced to meet the modern taste for "heavy" essences are GENET and FLOWERS OF ARABY (17 xi 13)

In 1 lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. handsome bottles, with heavy cut stoppers: a most attractive bottle for counter display.

We have also a Special Line in $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles, similar to the above.

SPECIAL OFFER.—To buyers wanting to test samples of the above we willingly send a small sample case FREE on application.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB
LIMITED
LONDON & LIVERPOOL

A

CHRISTMAS IN WAR TIME

Specially interesting are lines of medium price showing good profits, and for which there is an all-the-year-round demand.

A GOOD SELLING XMAS

display can be made with the two lines—

YARDLEY'S EAU DE COLOGNE.



Issued in all usual sizes and styles.

6d. to 20/- per Bottle.

YARDLEY'S OLD ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER



Issued at 1/- to 20/- per Bottle.

P.A.T.A. prices which show 35% Profit on returns.

P.A.T.A. prices which show 38½ % Profit on returns.

Showcards and Counter Sprays sent Free of Charge.

We would like to convince you also that the excellent quality of these lines does ensure a permanent demand and increasing trade.

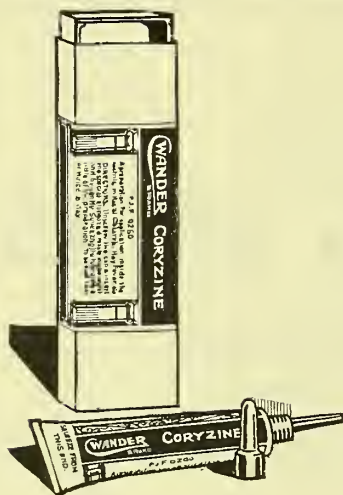
MAY WE SEND YOU PARTICULARS?

YARDLEY & Co., Ltd.

(ESTABLISHED 1770)

STRATFORD, LONDON.

SEASONABLE PRODUCTS.



"WANDER" CORYZINE.

An Antiseptic and Anæsthetic Cream for application to the nasal, post-nasal and pharyngeal passages in Coryza, Nasal Catarrh or Hay Fever. It is an unusual as well as an efficacious form of treatment, and the product sells well.

Trade price, 6/9 per dozen.

Selling price, 9d. per tube.

"WANDER" TERPINOLETTES.

Small triangular lozenges, containing Terpinol and Menthol in a flavoured Liquorice base. Fills the place for a well got up, popularly priced, boxed cough lozenge.

Trade price, 4/6 per dozen.

Selling price, 6d. per tube.



BONUS TERMS.

With orders for three dozen of either of the above lines one dozen is given free for prominent Window Display.

THESE TERMS YIELD 75% PROFIT ON OUTLAY.

:: Striking Window Cards and other selling aids supplied. ::

**A. Wander, Ltd., 45 Cowcross St., London, E.C.
Works : King's Langley, Hertfordshire.**

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS ISSUE.

HEAD OFFICE: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. Telegraphic Address: CHEMICUS, CANNON, LONDON. Telephone No. 3617 CENTRAL (3 lines)
BRANCH OFFICES: MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA.

The Arabic numerals (1 to 32) in this index refer to Advertisements in front of the literary pages, the 1. Advertisements following the literary pages are numbered in Roman numerals (i to xvi).

Page	Page	Page	Page	Page
Alexandre, L. 29	Burroughs Wellcome & Co. 31	Greiff, R. W., & Co. 8, 9	Millar, A., & Co., Ltd. iv	Shirley Bros., Ltd. 23
Allan, A. B. 28	Calvert, F. C., & Co. 13	Griffin, J. J., & Sons, Ltd. 20	Mills, H. 25	Sim, Ltd. viii
Allcock's Plasters xiv	Chela Co., Ltd. 13	Ilackett, S. E. Col. Supp.	Miller's Chemical Co. 13	Singleton & Cole, Ltd. 23
Allen & Hanbury, Ltd. Coker	Cheltenham Natural Water Co. ix	Halder, E. C. 28	Mitchell, N. W., & Sons, Ltd. 17	Smith, T. & H., Ltd. vi
Alliance Drug and Chemical Co. xi	Christy, T., & Co. 1, 2, 3	Harley, T. 28	Moloz, Giuseppe, Dr. 25	Solazzi viii
Armstrong, J. C., & Sons, Ltd. 19	Cockle, James, & Co. 19	Haywood, J. H., Ltd. 23	Mumford, G. S., & Sons. Test 664	Solport Bros. 16
Atkinson & Barker x	College of Optics 23	Henry, T. & W. iv	Newhall & Mason xii	Stern Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd. 15
Ayrton-Graham, Ltd. 25	College of Preceptors 24	Isaacs, E. & Co. 26	Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd. xvi	Stevenson & Howell, Ltd. 1
Baker, Parson C. Col. Supp.	Crawshaw, E., & Co. 28	Jackson, E. L., & Co. viii	Nitsche & Gunther Optical Co., Ltd. 21	Sturge, J. & E., Ltd. vi
Bangonische Klinefabrik v	Cupid, Ltd. 28	Joyes' Sanitary Comps., Ltd. 25	North of England School. 23	Templar Malls, Ltd. 23
Barker, R. W., & Co. Test 664	Dale, John, Manfg. Co. x	Josephs, P., & Sons, Ltd. Col. Supp.	Orridge & Co. Col. Supp.	Thornley, S., Ltd. 14
Barnett & Foster 24	Deions, Ltd. 28	Kay Bros., Ltd. 25	Pascall, Jas., Ltd. 18	Tidman & Son, Ltd. 29
Bath & West of England School 23	Dodge & Olcott Co. 11	Keene & Ashwell, Ltd. i	Pazery, R. 14	Tomlinson, T., & Son Col. Supp.
Bentson, Clark & Co., Ltd. xiii	Duncan, Flockhart & Co. 11	Kelland, W. P. 22	Perken, Son & Co., Ltd. 25	Tompkins, James, Ltd. 23
Bechem, T. x	Edwards' Dental Mfg. Co., Ltd. 13	Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd. 19	Perken, Son & Co., Ltd. 25	Townsend, J., & Sons. xiii
Bechem, M., & Son 16	Ellison, H., Ltd. 23	Kingsley Hotel 22	Raworth, J. 28	Universal Bottle Co. 29
Beiersdorf, F., & Co. 16	Erasmie Co., Ltd. 12	Kolynos, Inc. 20	Reade Bros. & Co., Ltd. vii	Viscose Development Co., Ltd. 17
Berdoe & Fish Col. Supp.	Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. 2, Coker	Lang, Jules, & Son xiii	Reichwald, Ltd. 26	Waide, T., & Sons 25
Bewley & Draper, Ltd. 18	Exchange Column Col. Supp.	Lesol Perfumery Co. 12	Reitmeier & Co. 30	Wander, A., Ltd. 4
Bidwell, Bidwell & Co., Ltd. 16	Fanechild Bros. & Foster 32	Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. 23	Rendell, W. J., & Co. xv	Wardale, F. C., & Co. 29
Bramwell, E., & Son, Ltd. 23	Faulding, F. H., & Co. viii	Lewis, H. K. 23	Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd. ix	Warne, W., & Co., Ltd. xvi
Bristol-Myers Co. Col. Supp.	Fellows' Medical Mfg. Co., Ltd. v	Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd. 18	Robinson & Sons, Ltd. 17	Washington Chemical Co., Ltd. iv
British Drug Houses, Ltd. Coker	Fentiman, A. G. 29	London College of Chemistry 23	Roques, F. viii	Westminster Coll. of Pharmacy 23
British Milk Products Co., Ltd. 19	Ferris & Co., Ltd. Coker	McAdam & Tuckniss Col. Supp.	Rudduck & Co. Col. Supp.	Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. iv
Briton Ferry Canister Co., Ltd. ix	Field, C. W. 27	McGlashan, D. 23	Sanitis Co., Ltd. Test 664	Whitaker & Co. xiii
Brown & Son x	Fink, F., & Co. 23	McKesson & Robbins 15	Scheller, E., & Co. v	Wicks, R. F., & Co. xii
Brylstone Manfg. Co. viii	Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd. Test 664	Mandall & Co., Ltd. 26	Schell Manfg. Co., Ltd. xiii	Wright & Co. 10
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd. xv	Gimber, W., & Son xiv	Maw, S., Son & Sons 11	Scott & Bowne, Ltd. iv	Yarley & Co., Ltd. 3
Burke, Sharp, & Co. 29	Great Western Railway 29	May, Roberts & Co., Ltd. Coker	Seuritas Co., Ltd. 28	Youldon, E., Ltd. 29
Burrough, J., Ltd. Test 664		McIlh's Food, Ltd. 7	Sharma's Patent Syphon Co., Ltd. 24	Young, R., & Co. vii
				Zimmermann, C., & Co. Chemi- cals, Ltd. 27

THE BUYERS' GUIDE.

contracts current for advertising in this journal are mentioned. The headings refer generally to the classes of goods actually advertised, but this is not a detailed Guide such as appears in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary." Inquiries addressed to the "Information Department," THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., regarding articles not appearing in these pages receive prompt attention, as shown weekly in the editorial pages.

In this section, under appropriate headings, are given the names of firms advertising in this or other issues of the month. No charge is made to advertisers for the insertion of their names, but only those who have classes of goods actually advertised, but this is not a detailed Guide such as appears in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary." Inquiries addressed to the "Information Department," THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., regarding articles not appearing in these pages receive prompt attention, as shown weekly in the editorial pages.

Absolute Alcohol Burrough, J., Ltd.	Ampoule Files Sim, Ltd.	Bottles, Jars, &c., Glass Barnett & Foster Beaton, Clark & Co., Ltd. Ferry, T., & Son, Ltd. Gaasch, J. B. "Ideal" Bottle Isaacs, I., & Co. Maw, S., Son & Sons Mellin, C., & Co. Orrocks, Ltd. Pothe, H., & Co. Swales, Thomas Universal Bottle Co. Youldon, E., Ltd.	Catheters Mason Bros. & Chapman Warne, Wm., & Co., Ltd.	Clinical Thermometers Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd. Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd. Hicks, James J. Maw, S., Son & Sons Perken, Son & Co., Ltd. Pillicher, J. Powell, J. T., & Co. Zeal, G. H.	Creosote Bais Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd. Lane-Hall, R., & Co. Reitmeier & Co.	Aniline Dyes Crawshaw, E., & Co. Lane-Hall, R., & Co.	Boxes Ford, Shapland & Co. Glover, C. H., & Co., Ltd. Robinson & Sons, Ltd. Stipendium Stopper Co. Waide T., & Sons	Caustic Soda Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.	Clothes Balls O'Neill, Zetts & Co. Senior, A.H., & Co.	Crepe Bandages Gimber, W., & Son Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd. Norwich Crepe Co. (1856), Ltd. Wood, Vincent
Advertising Allison, J. R. B. Bromley, A. W. Degen, F. A.	Annatto Fullwood, R., & Bland Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.	Bromides Greiff, R. W., & Co.	Cements Kay Bros., Ltd. Menditt, Ltd.	Coal Tar Specialties Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.	Cuspidors Taykr, Law & Co., Ltd.
Aerated Water Machinery Barnett & Foster Pure Aeration Supply, Ltd.	Antirheumatic Rings Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.	Brushes Bidwell, Bidwell & Co., Ltd. Hovenden, R. & Sons, Ltd. Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons Titterton & Howard	Chalk, Precipitated Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. Mumford, G. S., & Sons Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd. Sturge, John & E., Ltd.	Cocoa Cadbury Bros., Ltd. Plasmon, Ltd.	Cyanides May & Baker, Ltd.
Aerated Water Materials Barnett & Foster Bush, J., & Co., Ltd. Hay, William, Ltd. Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.	Antiseptics Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd. Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd. Jeyes' Sanitary Comps. Ltd. Sanitis Co., Ltd. Young, R., & Co., Ltd.	Butter Colouring Fullwood, R. J., & Bland Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.	Chemical Plant Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.	Cod Liver Oil British Drug Houses, Ltd., The Buge, Johann, & Co. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. Sparks, White & Co., Ltd. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.	Dairy Specialties Fullwood, R. J., & Bland Oldfield, Pattinson & Co. Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.
Aerated Waters Camval, Ltd. Idrie & Co., Ltd.	Artificial Limbs Ferris, J. & E. Haywood, J. H., Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons	Bunsen Reducer Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Chemicals Bais Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd. Bayer Co., Ltd. Boehm, F., Ltd. Bramwell, E., & Son, Ltd. British Drug Houses Ltd., The Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd. Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Carnegie Bros. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. Greiff, R. W., & Co. Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works Howards & Sons, Ltd. Lane-Hall, R., & Co. Madoery, Hermann May & Baker, Ltd. Reitmeier & Co. Scheller, Emil, & Co., A. G. Sturge, John & E., Ltd. Tyer, R. T., & Co., Ltd. Washington Chemical Co., Ltd. Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. White, A., & Sons	Collapsible Tubes Betts & Co., Ltd.	Dental Mechanics Fentiman, A. G. Fentiman, A. J., & Co. Halder, E. C. Templar Malls, Ltd. Wardale, F. C., & Co.
Air Cushions Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.	Asthma Remedies Hair, B. W., & Son Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd. Potter & Clarke, Ltd.	Butter Colouring Fullwood, R. J., & Bland Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.	Chewing Gum King's Pepsin Spearmint	Combs Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.	Dental Tools, &c. Edwards' Dental Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Alkaloids Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works Howards & Sons, Ltd. Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. Reitmeier & Co. Roques, Ferdinand Smith, T. & H., Ltd. Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.	Bacterial Vaccines Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.	Cachets and Apparatus Christy, Thos., & Co. Warrick Brothers, Ltd.	Chloride of Lime Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.	Condensers Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.	Definitives Bechem, T. Beiersdorf, P., & Co. Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd. Berliner, Arthur Blackie, Robert Calvert, F. C., & Co. Christy, T., & Co. Cook, E., & Co., Ltd. Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. Euery, Ltd. Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd. Kolynos, Inc. McKesson & Robbins Maw, S., Son & Sons Odol Chemical Works Parke, Davis & Co. Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd. Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.
Almond Oil Allen, Stafford & Sons, Ltd.	Balms Dodge & Olcott Co.	Cachous Potter & Clarke, Ltd.	Chloroform Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. May & Baker, Ltd. Smith T. & H., Ltd.	Continental Props. Bresillon, M., & Co. Roberts & Co. Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.	Developers (Photo.) Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Johnson & Sons (Mfg. Chbs.)
Aluminium Boxes Buncher & Haseler, Ltd. Eley Bros., Ltd.	Barrels Venesta Ltd.	Cacodylates Roques, Ferdinand	Citric Acid and Citrates British Drug Houses, Ltd. Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co. Howards & Sons, Ltd. Pelliot, Henri, & Cie Sturge, John & E., Ltd.	Copper Smiths Braithwaite, H. & Co.	Dextrin Fink, F., & Co.
Ambulance Boxes Taylor, Law & Co., Ltd.	Bath Gloves Solport Bros.	Calf Lymph Heinemann, W.	Chlorodyne Davenport, J. T., Ltd.	Corn Plasters Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd. Solport Bros.	Diabetic Foods Scott, R. M. Therapeutic Foods Co. Van Abbott, G., & Sons;
Ambulance Outfits Hall Forster & Co., Ltd. Toogood, William, Ltd.	Bathing Caps Tompkins, Jas., Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.	Camphor Alliance Drug & Chemical Co. Howards & Sons, Ltd. May & Baker, Ltd. Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.	Cigars & Cigarettes Singleton & Cole, Ltd.	Cotton Wool Plant Tatham, Wm., Ltd.	Diamidophenol-Hydrochlor. Greiff, R. W., & Co.
American Proprietaries American Drug Supply Co. Roberts & Co.	Bismuth Salts Alliance Drug & Chem. Co. Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co. Howards & Sons, Ltd. Lane-Hall, R., & Co. May & Baker, Ltd. Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd. White, Alfred, & Sons	Caps for Bottles, &c. Airtight Capsules Co., Ltd. Betts & Co., Ltd. Darter, Wilkinson & Co. Viscose Development Co., Ltd. (Self-ixing and Airtight)	Citric Acid and Citrates British Drug Houses, Ltd. Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co. Howards & Sons, Ltd. Pelliot, Henri, & Cie Sturge, John & E., Ltd.	Coumarin Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works	Disinfectants Bais Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd. Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co. Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd. Calvert, F. C., & Co. Condy & Mitchell, Ltd. Cook, E., & Co., Ltd. Ellison, Henry, Ltd. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd. Jeyes' Sanitary Comps. Ltd. Lysol Co. Sanitis Co., Ltd. Stevenson, H. E., & Co. Willows, Francis, B., & T., Ltd. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Ammonia & Salts Brown & Blackburn Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.	Body Belts Berliner, Arthur Schutz, F., & Co., Ltd. Wood, Vincent	Capsules (various) Denault, Jules, & Co. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Stevenson, H. E., & Co. [Ltd. Tye, John, & Son Warrick Bros. Ltd.	Cash Tills Gledhill, G. H., & Sons, Ltd. National Cash Register Co., Ltd.	Cream of Tartar Moloz, Dr. Giuseppe Pelliot, Henri, & Cie	
Anesthetics Duncan, Flockhart & Co. Howards & Sons, Ltd. Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. Smith, T. & H., Ltd.	Books, &c. Lewis, H. K. Martindale's "Extra Pharm" Squire's "Companion"				

Digestive Products

Fairchild Bros. & Foster

Dimethylamino-antipyrin

Lane-Hall, R., & Co.

Druggists' Sundries

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

Berliner, Arthur

Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.

Brytstele Manfg. Co.

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.

Buryorne, Burdages & Co.

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

Edwards, W., & Son

Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Longcroft, H. M.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.

Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

Quelch, H. C., & Co.

Sangers

Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.

Solport Bros.

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

Swales, Thomas

Toogood, W., Ltd.

Wattenbach, O.

Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

Drugs, Crude

Burkett, Shant

Gathergood's Exor.

Gardall, Backhouse & Co.

Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

Raines & Co.

Earthenware Jars, &c.

Fulham Pottery and Cheavin

Filter Co., Ltd.

Eau de Cologne

Barnett's Perfumery, Ltd.

Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.

Erasme Co., Ltd.

Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd.

Lescol Perfumery Co.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.

Sangers

Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.

Yardley & Co., Ltd.

Educational Institutions

Bath & West of England College

Birmingham and Midland

College

British Optical Institute

College of Preceptors

F.R.C. College

Liverpool College of Pharmacy

London College of Pharmacy

North of England School

Northern College of Pharmacy

School of Pharmacy

South of England College

Westminster College

Effervescent Preps.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.

Bristol-Myers Co.

British Drug Houses Ltd., The

Cupul, Ltd.

Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Guest, Thos., & Co.

Kerfoot, Thos., & Co.

Lorimer-Marshall, Ltd.

Shirley Bros., Ltd.

Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

Wyleys, Ltd.

Elastic Hosiery

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.

Haywood, J. H., Ltd.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd.

Wood, Vincent

Electrical Novelties

Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Tokalon, Ltd.

Ward & Goldstone

Wright, Archd. J., Ltd.

Emery and Cloth

Oakley, J., & Sons, Ltd.

Emetine Salts

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.

Emulsifiers

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.

Boothroyd, H. T., Ltd.

Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

Emulsions, C.C.O., &c.

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

Blackie, Robert

Browning, Wm., & Co.

Faulding, F. H., & Co.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Scott & Rowne, Ltd.

Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

Wyleys, Ltd.

Enamelled Hospital Requisites

Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.

Endolytic Tubes

Fletcher Fletcher & Co., Ltd.

Enemas

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.

Ingram, J. G., & Son

Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

Epsom Salts

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

May & Baker, Ltd.

Essences, Sol, and Fruit

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.

Barnett & Foster

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.

Hay, Wm., Ltd.

London Essence Co.

Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.

Ethers

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

Duncan, Florent & Co.

Howard & Sons, Ltd.

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

May & Baker, Ltd.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

White, A., & Sons

Eucalyptus Oil

Allen, A. E.

British Drug Houses, Ltd., The

Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co.

Evaporators

Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

Extract of Herbs

Newhall & Mason

Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

Extracts (Medicinal)

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Gathergood's Exor.

Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Ransom, W. & Son, Ltd.

Factory, &c., Sites

Great Western Railway

Feeding Bottles

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

Sanson, Henry

Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.

Filling Machines

Filling Machinery Co., Ltd.

Robert's Pat. Filling Mach. Co.

Flycatchers

Ford, Shapland & Co.

Kay Bros., Ltd.

Smith, Jno. H., & Co.

Tunbridge & Wright

Foods, Invalid, &c.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.

Berner's Food, Ltd.

Brand & Co., Ltd.

British Milk Products Co., Ltd.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.

Frame Food Co.

Harker, Stage & Morgan, Ltd.

Horlick's Malted Milk Co.

Lorimer, John

Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.

Mellins Food, Ltd.

Natural Food Co., Ltd.

Numol, Ltd.

Plassmon, Ltd.

Ridge's Royal Food Mills

Sister Laura's Infant Food Co.

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

Wander, A., Ltd.

Willows, Francis, B. & T., Ltd.

Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd.

Foot Appliances

Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Fruit Drink

McGlashtan, D.

Fuller's Earth

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

Fumigators

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

Sanitas & Johnson

Glycerin

Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.

Glycerophosphates

Reitmeier & Co.

Grease Paints

G. C. Syndicate, Ltd.

Quelch, Henry C., & Co.

Grease Remover

Perkin & Co., Ltd.

Grinders, Drug, &c.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Willows, Francis, B. & T., Ltd.

Gripe Water

Woodward, W., Ltd.

Gums

Fink, F., & Co.

Kidston, W. M., & Co.

Hair Dyes

Harker, C.R., Stage & Morgan

Hair Preparations

Alexandre, L.

Anzora Perfumery Co.

Blackie, Robert

Dearborn Ltd.

Edwards' "Harlene" Co.

Harrison, G. W.

Osborne, Garrett & Co.

Robare's Aureoline

Sangers

Tokalon Ltd.

Hand Carts, Trucks, &c.

Crewe & Co.

Hat Cleaners

Christy, Thos., & Co.

Miller's Chemical Co.

Senior, Alfred, & Co.

Hat Dyes

Whittaker & Co.

Herbs

Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

Hexamethylenetetramine

Reitmeier & Co.

Homeopathic Medicines

Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.

Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.

Leath & Ross

Horse Remedies

Harvey & Co. (Dulhin), Ltd.

Hot Air Douches

Ward & Goldstone

Hotels

Kingsley Hotel

Thackeray Hotel

Hot Water Bottles

Berliner, Arthur

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.

Fulham Pottery & Cheavin

Filter Co., Ltd.

Galen Manfg. Co., Ltd.

Ingram, J. G., & Son

Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.

Tompkins, J., Ltd.

Toogood, William, Ltd.

Warne, Wm., & Co., Ltd.

Wood, Vincent

Hydrogen Peroxide

May & Baker, Ltd.

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

Hypophosphites

May & Baker, Ltd.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

Ink, Dichroic

Bewley & Draper, Ltd.

Ink Powder

Webster, T., & Co.

Insecticides

Christy, T., & Co.

Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.

Insect Powder

Keating, Thomas

Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

Raines & Co.

Lanoline

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Lard

Ewen, J., & Sons

Lavender Oil

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.

Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.

Lavender Water

Push, W. J., & Co., Ltd.

Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd.

Vinolia Co., Ltd.

Yardley & Co., Ltd.

Ligatures

Seabury & Johnson

Lime Juice and Cordial

Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Idris & Co., Ltd.

Linseed, Crushed, &c.

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

Lints

Liverpool Lint Co.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Robinson & Sons, Ltd.

Vernon & Co., Ltd.

Liquorice Juice

Apollo

Boehm, F., Ltd.

Proquiereux Hulleries Anver-soises, Ltd.

Evansons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Jackson, Ernest, & Co.

Solazzi

Lithia Salts

British Drug Houses, Ltd., The

Razors

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kolland, W. F.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Wright, Archd. J., Ltd.

Reagent Essence Powder, &c.

Lorimer-Marshall, Ltd.

Resins and Resinoids

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.

Respirators

Zimmer & Co.

Rubber Goods

Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

Rubber Stamps

Richford, C. D.

Salicylic Acid and Salicylates

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.

Santonin

Smith, B. A., & Co.

Saponin

Field, C. W.

Scientific Apparatus

Perken, Son & Co., Ltd.
Pillischer, J.
Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.

Sea Salt

Tidman & Son, Ltd.

Seed Dressing

Hawker, Arthur E.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Seeds

Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

Serums and Antitoxins

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Mulford, H. K., Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Willcox, Joseau & Co

Shampoo Powders

Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.

Shares

McAdam & Tuekniss

Sheep Dips

Burt, Boulton & Haywood Ltd.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Shop Fittings

Ayrton-Graham, Ltd.
Cook, George
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Edmonds, A., & Co., Ltd.
Farley & Co.
Grant, D.
Harris & Sheldon, Ltd.
Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Mills, H.
Parnall & Sons
Ruddock & Co.
Sangers

Shoulder Straps

Wood, Vincent

Signs, Electric. &c.

Universal Sign Works

Soap-making Plant

Forshaw, E., & Son Ltd.

Soaps, Toilet, &c.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Arnour & Co., Ltd.
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Cheshbrough Manfg. Co.
Christy, Thos., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Erasmo Co., Ltd.
Euery, Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Ewen, James, & Sons
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Field, J. C. & J., Ltd.
Fullford, C. E., Ltd.
Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd.
Harrison, G. W.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Lescot Perfumery Co.
McClintons, Ltd.
Pears, A. & F., Ltd.
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.
Resinol Chemical Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

Sodium Bicarbonate

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

Sodium Hypo-sulphite

Lilywhite, Ltd.

Soothers

Newberry, F., & Sons, Ltd.

Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.

Spectacles

Darton, F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Nitsche & Gunther Optical Co., Ltd.

Spermaceti

Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.

Sphygmometers

Hicks, James J.

Spices (Ground)

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Spirit of Wine

Burroughs, J., Ltd.

Caldar, James, & Co., Ltd.

Preston's Liverpool Distillery Co., Ltd.

Sponges

Internl. Sponge Importers, Ltd.

Sprays

Benton & Stone, Ltd.

Burgo, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.

Christy, Thos., & Co.

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Marvel Company

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Parke, Davis & Co.

Sangers

Toogood, Wm., Ltd.

Sprinkler Corks

Betts & Co., Ltd.

Brooks, Peel & Co.

Spruce Beer

Hobson, Joseph, & Son

Starch

Corn Products Co., Ltd.

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

Stillis

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.

Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.

Stoppers

Stipendium Stopper Co.

Surgical Appliances & Dressings

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

Berliner, Arthur

Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Bush, Henry W., & Co., Ltd.

Carnegie Bros.

Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.

Darton Gibbs Co.

Galen Manfg. Co., Ltd.

Gimber, W., & Son

Haynes, G., & Co.

Liverpool Lint Co.

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

Marvel Company.

Mason Bros. & Chapman

Maw, S., Son & Sons

May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.

Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.

Robinson & Sons, Ltd.

Seabury Johnson

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

Thermogene Co., Ltd.

Van Horn & Sawtell

Vernon & Co., Ltd.

Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

Wood, Vincent

Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

Suspensory Bandages

Bailey, W. H., & Sons

Syphons

Parnett & Foster

Camwal, Ltd.

Idris & Co., Ltd.

Pure Aeration Supply, Ltd.

Sharnman's Pat. Syphon Co., Ltd.

Syringes

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

Syrups, Medicinal

Fellows' Med. Mfg. Co.

Sinalco Co.

Tablet Machinery

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.

Thompson & Capper, Ltd.

Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

Tablets, Com-

pressed

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

Brook, Parker & Co. Ltd.

Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.

Cartwright, W. B., Ltd.

Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.

Davies, Sons & Co.

Duncan, Floekhart & Co.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Guest, Thos., & Co.

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

Jackson, Ernest, & Co.

Johnson & Sons (Mfg. Chts.).

Lloyd, H., & Co., Ltd.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.

Thompson & Capper, Ltd.

Vand Manfg. Co.

Wiglesworth & Co.

"Tablet" Products

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Tartaric Acid

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

The

Tartars

Prescott & Co.

Tea

Christy, Thos., & Co.

Teats

Ingram, J. G., & Son

Theobromin

Scheller, Emil, & Co., A. G.

Tin Box Makers

Briton Ferry Canister Co., Ltd.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Liverpool Tin Canister Co., Ltd.

Shirley Bros., Ltd.

Tinctures in Bond

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.

Tobacco

Singleton & Cole, Ltd.

Toilet Paper

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.

Ford, Shapland & Co.

Townsend, J., & Sons

Trade Marks Agents

Barker, R. W.

Ford, Shapland & Co.

Kaworth, John E.

Trusses

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

Haywood, J. H., Ltd.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Sangers

Schulze, F., & Co., Ltd.

Wood, Vincent

Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

Tubes, Glass

Williams, Edmund, & Co.

Vacuum Pans

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.

Valuers

Baker, P. C.

Berdoe & Fish

Brett & Co.

Orridge & Co.

Tomlinson, T., & Son

Vanillin

Greiff, R. W., & Co.

Vaseline

Chosebrough Manfg. Co.

Vermin Killers

Christy, T., & Co.

Cupal, Ltd.

Danyz Virus, Ltd.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Farmer, F., & Co.

Harley, Thomas

Harrison, G. W.

Hawker, Arthur E.

London Hygienic Chem. Co.

Milner's Chemical Co.

Veterinary Instruments

Mason Bros. & Chapman

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Veterinary Remedies

Chesebrough Manfg. Co.

Christy, Thos., & Co.

Day & Sons (Crewe)

Dennis, John W.

Edwards, W., & Son

Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.

Senior, Alf., & Co.

Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Wyleys, Ltd.

Vinegar

Grimble & Co.

Water Beds, &c.

Warne, Wm., & Co., Ltd.

Water Glass

Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Water Still

Brown & Sons

Stokes, F. J., Maehins

Waters, Concentrated

Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.

Waxes

Boehm F., Ltd.

Price's Pat. Candle Co.

Weed Killers

Harrison, G. W.

Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Window Fittings

Ayrton-Graham, Ltd.

Window Tickets

Merten, F., & Co.

Wines, Medicated

Burroughs, J., Ltd.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Coleman & Co., Ltd.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.

Idris & Co., Ltd.

Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.

Wines; (Non-Alcoholic)

Welsh Grape Juice Co. Ltd.



PHARMACEUTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

R.W. Greeff & Co.,
have pleasure in offering the
following Products manufactured in
FRANCE, UNITED STATES, HOLLAND
AND SWITZERLAND,
at prices which will be found
reasonable under present conditions.

Acetanilid	Lithia Carbonate
Acetyl Salicylic Acid	Lithol (Ichthyol sub.)
Benzoic Acid ex Gum	Mercurials
Bromide of Potassium	Peppermint Oil
Bromide of Sodium	Pepsine
Bromide of Ammonium	Phenacetin
Cinchonine Muriate	Phenazone
Cinchonidine Sulphate	Pyrogallie Acid
Coumarin Crystals	Phenolphthalein
Diamidophenol Hydrochlor	Potassium Sulpho-Guaiacolate
Formaldehyde	Salol
Glycerine	Sugar of Milk
Guaiacol Carbonate	Theobromine Pure Alkaloid
Heliotropin	Vanillin
Hydroquinone	Wintergreen Artificial Oil
Isarol (best Ichthyol substitute)	

R.W. Greeff & Co.,
THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN STREET PLACE,
LONDON, E.C.



QUININE

MAARSSSEN

BRAND

QUININE & QUININE SALTS

Fully answering requirements
of B.P. and other Pharmacopœias.
Unexcelled in Uniformity of
Quality, Brilliant Crystallisation,
and Purity of Colour.

Sole Sales Agents:

R. W. GREEFF & CO
THAMES HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET PLACE,
LONDON, E. C.

CINCHONA LEDGERIANA.

COCKLE'S PILLS

REVISED SELLING CONDITIONS

As from October 26, 1914, Cockle's Pills will be supplied through Wholesale Houses under the following fixed minimum selling conditions :—

1 1/2 size	Minimum	Retail Price,	10 1/2 d.	Trade Price	9 - per dozen
2 9	"	"	"	2 3	23 6
4 6	"	"	"	3 9	37 6

Orders to the value of £5 (Assorted), 1 1/2 size 8 9 per dozen ; 2 9 size 23/- per dozen ; 4 6 size 36/- per dozen. Carriage Paid.

If you have not yet received particulars of the War Photograph Service issued by Cockle's Pills, apply to your usual Wholesaler or direct to—

JAMES COCKLE & CO., 4 Gt. Ormond St., LONDON, W.C.

Paraffinum Liquidum

supplied in small lots of
1 to 10 gallons.

C. W. FIELD LIMITED,
92 Wood St., LIVERPOOL.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES.



Inod. 1900

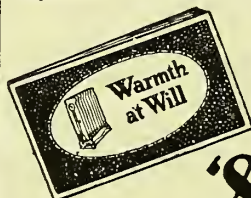
Summer Issue, 1914, pp. 106, 107.
Diary 1914, pp. 120, 121.

BUY
KENT'S
BRUSHES.



Shop Heating Simplified.

The "St. Andrew" Gas-Steam Radiator solves the heating problem—doing away with elaborate, costly, and troublesome hot-water pipes, &c.; no flues, pipes, or boilers. Simple gas connection only required. Automatic regulation of gas supply, ensuring a uniform temperature and no waste of gas. Odourless, non-corrosive, and absolutely safe.



Write to-day for free Booklet,
"WARMTH AT WILL."

'St Andrew'
THE
GAS STEAM RADIATORS

John Wright & Co., Essex Works, Birmingham.

WARMTH
FOR
THE
TROOPS.

Maw's

No. 161

S. MAW, SON & SONS
7 to 12, ALDERSGATE ST.
LONDON, E.C.



Page.

NOV. 14, 1914

A
SEASONABLE
"PAREX"
LINE.

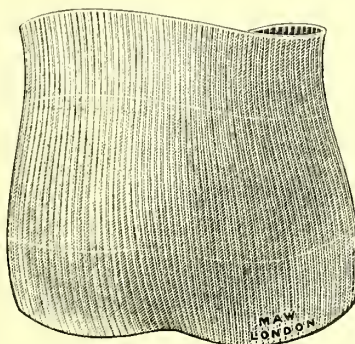
A SUGGESTION FROM EARL ROBERTS

Our fighting forces will soon have to face the rigours of winter campaigning, and Earl Roberts has thoughtfully pointed out to the public the necessity of woollen wearing apparel for the troops. Chemists can profitably help in this matter by selling Maw's Woven Woollen Belts—splendid for warmth and comfort.

FOR BOY SCOUTS.

General Sir R. Baden-Powell has made a similar appeal on behalf of the Boy Scouts; 1,200 alone of whom are affording valuable service stationed around our bleak coasts. These Woollen Belts will be found "just the thing," and will form much-needed and appreciated presents.

MAW'S BRITISH - MADE
WOVEN WOOLLEN BELTS.
PRICE - - 24/- DOZEN.



OUR WEEKLY COMMUNIQUE

Body Belts are now very much in demand. We illustrate a woven woollen pattern on this page. We hold a very large stock of the following, and are prepared to supply them in any quantities and in all sizes from 28 in. to 40 in.

Felt, English Pattern, Made in Red, Grey, and Brown: 24/-, 27/-, 30/- and 33/- dozen.

Flannel, English Pattern, Made in Red, Grey and White: 24/-, 27/- and 42/- dozen.

Also a Brown Fleecy Pattern, from 24/- dozen.

We recommend our French Pattern in Grey Flannel. Adaptable to any size. 30/- dozen. The above are guaranteed best quality, superior make and finish.

OUR OPTICAL CORNER

In these days, when System is rightly looked upon as a business asset, and the keeping of a simple history of business transactions is fully recognised as a necessity, our

CARD INDEX SYSTEM

as a means of preserving a record of Optical Tests will appeal to our customers. We are now supplying a neat Oak Cabinet and 250 of our special Record Cards at the low price of 17/-. Further Cards when required are supplied at 1/9 per 100. They provide spaces for customer's name and address, age, full details of the tests made, in addition to the record of the lenses given, particulars of the frame supplied, and

THE PRICE CHARGED,

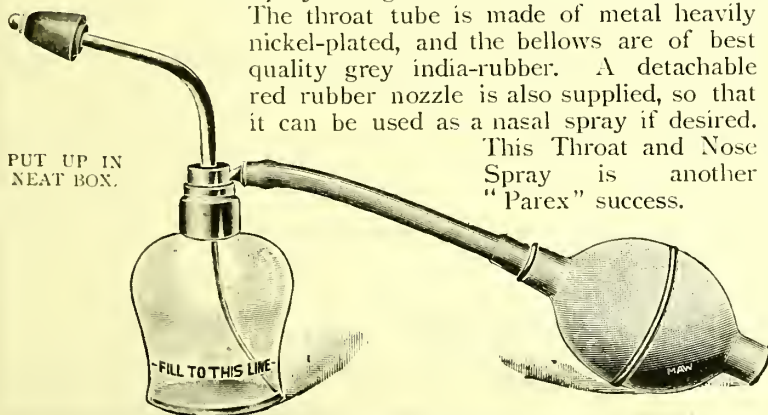
etc. We should be glad to send a sample card to all interested. They soon repay the small outlay by the valuable information they hold concerning the requirements of your customers.



THE 'PAREX' THROAT & NOSE SPRAY

Adapted for use with either thick oils or aqueous solutions, this recently introduced Spray is a good line at a moderate price. The throat tube is made of metal heavily nickel-plated, and the bellows are of best quality grey india-rubber. A detachable red rubber nozzle is also supplied, so that it can be used as a nasal spray if desired.

This Throat and Nose Spray is another "Parex" success.



PUT UP IN
NEAT BOX.

WITHOUT
NOZZLE
18/6
DOZEN.

WITH
NOZZLE
21/-
DOZEN.

PERFUMERY, 1914-1915

Before placing your Xmas
Orders, see our Range
of Seasonable Lines at
Popular Prices.

BULK PERFUMES—
9/6 & 11/6 per lb.
Sample Free on Application.

“ERASMIC”
Perfumers,
WARRINGTON.

EAU DE COLOGNE

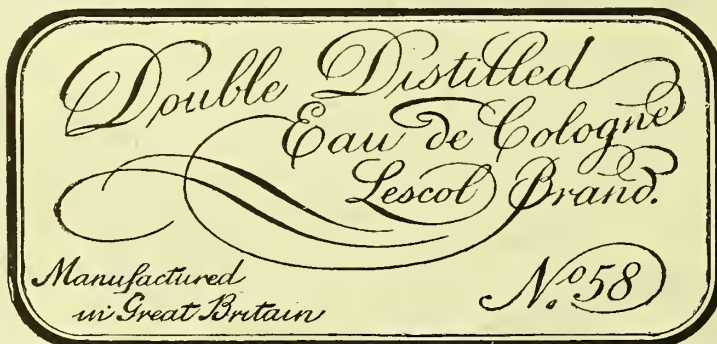
Manufactured in Great Britain.

LESCOL BRAND No. 58.

FINEST VALUE IN COLOGNES IN THE MARKET.

	Per doz.
1 oz. ...	3/3
2 oz. ...	5/6
4 oz. ...	9/4

IN	
WICKERED.	
2 oz. ...	Per doz. 7/-



IN	
WICKERED.	
	Per doz.
4 oz. ...	12/6
½ pint ...	17/-
1 „ ...	29/2
Quart ...	52/9

Very acceptable and necessary Presents for the Sick.

THE LESCOL PERFUMERY CO.,
LOMOND GROVE, CAMBERWELL, LONDON, S.E.

Tel. No.—Hop 810.
Telegrams—
“Vanilin-Camber, London.”



Concentrated



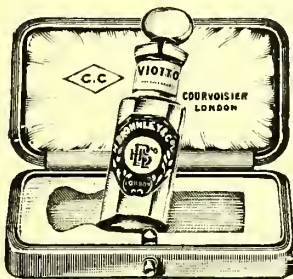
without Spirit

Reduction in Price.

P.A.T.A.

27/- per dozen net, with a bonus of 3 on orders of not less than 3 dozen.

3/6 minimum cutting price.



OMAR KHAYYAM C.C.

HAVANITA C.C.

VIOTTO C.C.

Also

LILY OF THE VALLEY C.C.

CARNATION C.C.

ROSE C.C.

And all other FLORAL ODOURS.

H. BRONNLEY & CO., LTD., LONDON, W.

BEETHAM'S "LAROLA"

(Registered)

Is the Skin Tonic for 1914.

It is effective.

It is attractive.

It is price-protected.

It is well-advertised.

It sells readily.

It bears a good profit.

HAVE YOU OUR SHOWCARD?

THIS IS WHAT THE "C. & D." SAYS OF IT:

BEETHAM'S NEW SHOWCARD.—One of the prettiest lithographic productions which have come to us lately is the Larola beauty here depicted. The card measures 24 in. by 18 in., and is all roses, even the word "Larola" being formed from prickly rose-stems. The fair rose-gatherer has rosy cheeks, and she and the setting make so bright a picture that no pharmacy will be complete without it. Copies can be obtained from Messrs. M. Beetham & Son, Cheltenham, the originators of Glycerine-and-Cucumber and Larola.

This handsome Showcard, in 14 colours (size 24 by 17) can be had by any chemist who will give it a good place in his pharmacy.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

Home-made Ginger Wine

prepared with

TOBOGGAN GINGER

has the delicious flavour of

GOOD JAMAICA GINGER.

Requires Sugar and Water only.

Minimum retail 6d. per bottle; 5/- per dozen. 13 bottles to the dozen, direct or through your wholesale house. 4 dozen 25 % costs 19/6 net, sells 26/-; 12 dozen 5 % costs 57/- net, sells £3 : 18 : 0, carriage paid.

1,000 bills with your address. Showcards and Window Bills.

Toboggan Ginger is used by a good class of people, who buy it again and again.

SLEGG & CO., Robson St., LIVERPOOL.

A New and Profitable Line.



CALVERT'S

CARBOLISED

Shaving Soap

Gives a lather most effective for its purpose—to secure a comfortable and hygienic shave. Readily rinsed from a safety razor.

Retail at face value 10d. a stick.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, Eng.

Manufacturers of Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder, Soaps, Disinfectants, etc.

There are Perfumes and Perfumes

but nothing to surpass the famous

Eau de Lubin

(THE QUEEN OF TOILET WATERS).



No. 500. ... 2/9 size.
EAU de LUBIN.

We also stock in London:

MYRTIDA, MUGUALBA,

GERAROSE, VIOLALBA,

OEILLET-SOLEIL,

KIGRIZ, SOLA-MIA,

ENIGMA.

All the above are on the P.A.T.A.
Elegantly put up.

Show Good Profits.
Sell themselves if displayed.

PARFUMERIE LUBIN of PARIS.

WE INVITE YOU TO WRITE TO OUR
REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON—

Tel. No. 2672 Cen. Richard Pazery, Camomile St. Chambers, London, E.C.

DODGE & OLCOTT CO.,

20 MARK LANE,
LONDON, E.C.

SPOT STOCKS represent OUR

“D&O” Standard of Quality IN—

OILS of
BAY, CEDARWOOD,
PATCHOULI, SASSAFRAS,
PEPPERMINT, ETC.



BALSAMS of
Copaiba, Peru, Tolu.

Send for Quotation.

METHYLATED SPIRIT

Buy from one of the Oldest Houses in the Trade.
Write for Prices. ESTABLISHED 1794.

SAMUEL THORNLEY, LTD., BIRMINGHAM

"The Standard of Purity."

SOFT PARAFFIN

(Par. Molle) B.P.

**White, Half-White &
Coloured Oils**

Light and Dark Yellow.

Light and Dark Green, Red, etc. etc.

Petroleum Jellies

(B.P. and Technical Qualities).

**White, Yellow, Cream,
Ruby, etc.**

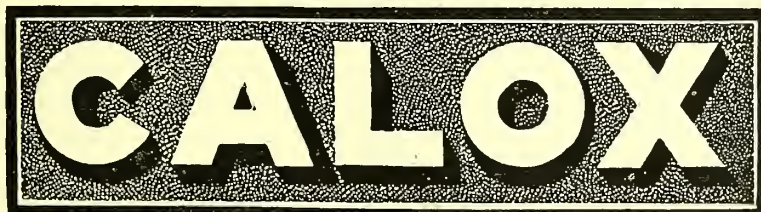
THE STERN SONNEBORN OIL CO., Ltd.

51 Royal London House, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.

The number of dentifrices is myriad, their names are legion.

But—

in principle and in efficiency there is but one,



THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER.

Its principle is the evolution of oxygen.

Its efficiency as a cleanser of the teeth is due to the oxygen which it generates when used.

Not only antiseptic, but deodorant, two desirable properties of a tooth powder. Its oxidizing and deodorizing power was obvious in our experiments.—THE LANCET, London, Eng.

Possesses not only strong antiseptic, but deodorizing and oxidizing properties, as the result of which the teeth, after a few days' use of CALOX acquire a pearly whiteness.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, London.

CALOX is entirely different from other dentifrices. Its introduction marks a decided advance in the scientific development of a dentifrice, a fact which the dental profession the world over has been quick to recognise. Chemists should interest themselves in Calox because only a chemist can explain the peculiar virtues and value of an oxygen-producing dentifrice.

Price to the trade, 9/6 per dozen on the P.A.T.A plan.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York, U.S.A. Manufacturers.

BRITISH DEPOT—G. B. KENT & SONS, Ltd., 75 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.



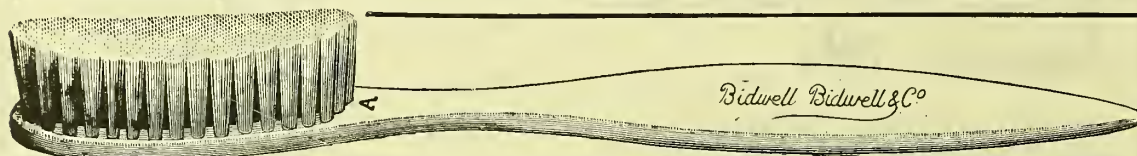
PEBECO

TOOTH PASTE.

Large size 8/- per dozen. Retail 1/- P.A.T.A.
 Small size 5/- " " Retail 7½d. P.A.T.A.

— BRITISH MANUFACTURE. —

P. Beiersdorf & Co., 7 & 8 Idol Lane, London, E.C.



THE PRICES OF BIDWELLS' TOOTH BRUSHES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE WAR.

THREE GOOD LINES IN TOOTH BRUSHES:

National, 5/9 per dozen. Empire, 5/- per dozen. Empire Ventilating, 6/- per dozen.

FINE QUALITY.

IN FANCY BOXES.

Please send for Catalogue—

BIDWELL, BIDWELL & CO., Ltd., AXMINSTER, DEVON.

PAROUBEK'S

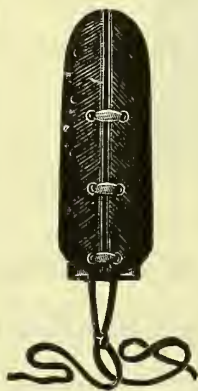
"FOLDO"

LACING

FINGER STALLS

(BLACK OR TAN)

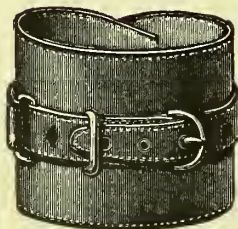
3/9 PER DOZEN.



PAROUBEK'S "TRIUMPH" WRIST STRAPS

(Felt lined). 3/9 per doz.

BOTH THE BEST.



Of all Wholesale Houses.
 Sole Consignees for Great Britain
 and Colonies:

SOLPORT BROS.
 184-190 GOSWELL RD.,
 LONDON, E.C.

TOOTH BRUSHES

We are introducing 2 special Cases
 of 3 dozen Assorted Tooth Brushes
 as described below.

No. 346. Bone Handles, 1 doz.,
 each 3d., 4½d. and 6d. (or 4d., 6d.
 and 9d.) Special price per case 7/6.

No. 469. Celluloid Handles in
 assorted colours, Amber, Orange,
 Pearl, White. 1 doz., each to retail
 4d., 6d. and 9½d. (or even 6d.,
 9d. and 1/-). Special price per
 case 11/-.

*In view of the difficulty of obtaining
 supplies—these cases are worth more than
 the price asked for them.*

Usual terms, 5% Monthly A/c.

F. NEWBERY & SONS, Ltd.
 27 & 28 Charterhouse Square, LONDON, E.C.



ROBINSON & SONS, LTD.

BOXES
FOR ALL
PURPOSES

BOXMAKERS TO THE
CHEMIST TRADE

CHESTERFIELD & LONDON

ROUND
SQUARE
FOLDING

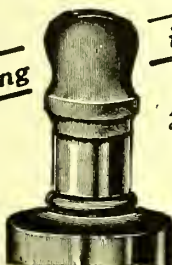
SEM REH

SELF-FIXING & AIR-TIGHT
BOTTLE CAPS

PROMPT
DISPATCH

The Best Capping

Far superior to
Pleated Paper or
Leather Cappings



in the World.

NO
INCREASE
in prices.

Apply now for Booklet
and full particulars.

The VISCOSÉ
DEVELOPMENT
CO., LTD.,
Bromley, Kent.

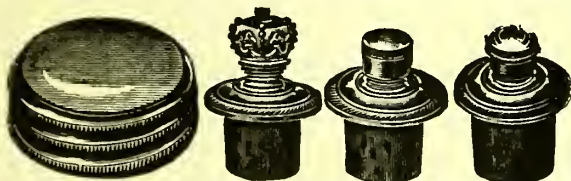
Corks for chemists

NATIONAL INSURANCE CORKS.

6 & 8 oz., 1 in. long, at 4½d. per gross.
30 gross bag post free for 11/-

Free sample sent on application.

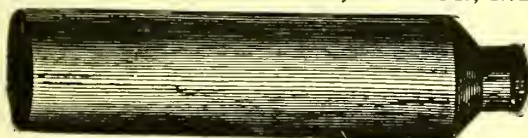
N. W. MITCHELL & SONS, Ltd.,
"Bouchon" Works,
Limehouse, London, E.



BROOKS, PEEL & CO.,

Makers of Collapsible Tubes and Filling Machines for same. Patenteers of
Sprinkler and other Stoppers for Perfumes, Washes, &c. Screw Caps.

109 BARTHOLOMEW ROAD, LONDON, N.W.



SAL HEPATICA

PUT UP FOR EXPORT.

Small Size, 3 oz. bottle, in case.
Medium „ 7 „ „ „
Large „ 16 „ „ „

OBTAINABLE IN LONDON FROM

Thos. Christy & Co., 4-12 Old Swan Lane,
Upper Thames Street, E.C.

The American Drug Stores, Trafalgar Bldgs.,
6 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 16 Coleman St.,
E.C.

F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse
Square, E.C.

Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, W



For
**FOUNTAIN
PENS**
and all Pens
the Best.

Dichroic Ink

Makes
Writing
Easy

Proprietors:

Bewley & Draper, Ltd., Dublin.

PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX

Contains
25%
Pure
Malt
Extract



of
especial
food value
for
Children.

6d. & 1/-
BOTTLES.

4 OZS. 3 1/2 d.

¶ Pascall's Golden Maltex is admirably suited for sale by Chemists, owing to its nutritive and restorative qualities.

¶ Order through your Wholesale Druggist, or direct from the manufacturers,

JAS. PASCALL, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

DON'T BE AFRAID OF

Don't be afraid to order in a good supply of DR. RIDGE'S PATENT COOKED FOOD, as there is no possibility of the enormous demand falling off. RIDGE'S is All-British, and the public know it. The low prices at which this popular Food is sold places it within the reach of all. Tell your customers to use Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD, and they will thank you for saving them money.

Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD

By recommending Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD Chemists are increasing their own income, because RIDGE'S is on the P.A.T.A., and a good profit is ensured to all who handle it. May we send you a supply of Counter Wrappers and Showcards? If so, send us a postcard addressed to Dr. RIDGE'S ROYAL FOOD MILLS, Dept. C.D., London, N., and a parcel will be sent you per return. Don't think it over, but write now!

IN WAR TIME

Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.

Wholesale and Export Drug Merchants,
Manufacturing Chemists

HULL

Invite the Trade to take up the following valuable P.A.T.A. Protected Lines, bearing a very large Protected Retail Profit, which sell freely and are well known and valued by the Public in many parts of the country.

	Protected Retail Price.	Dozen Net.
* LOSALL'S SALT (well advertised), tins	6d.	3 6
* " " " " "	1/-	7/-
* " " " " bottles in cartons	1/6	10/6

* Losall's Salt sells so well, surely it must pay Pharmacists to stock such a big profit-bearing protected line.

LOSALL'S COMPOUND SULPHUR SOAP.

A valuable emollient medicated skin soap especially suitable for use in Eczema } 1/- 8/-

Chemists requiring effective advertising matter for Losall's Salt, &c., will, on application direct to Lofthouse & Saltmer, receive a liberal supply of Dummies, Showcards, Window Slips, Price Tickets, &c., Carriage Paid, whether or no they have an account open with the Firm.

**SPECIAL TERMS ARE OFFERED FOR
WHOLE OR PART WINDOW DISPLAYS.**

Order a line of the wonderful new economical
and delicious food-beverage

PLASMON OAT-COCOA

to retail at 1/4 per lb. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tin) equal to 3 cups a 1d.

NOTE THE LIBERAL PROFITS TO THE TRADE—3d. on each lb. tin—
 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on each $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. tin—exclusive of our usual discounts.

No increase in the Price of any Plasmon Preparation.

ALL BRITISH GOODS — ALL BRITISH CONTROL.

PLASMON, LTD., FARRINGDON ST.,
LONDON, E.C.

SANAPHOS

Anorganically Phosphated Milk Product
prepared under strict scientific control.

A Reconstructive Nerve Food
MADE IN ENGLAND

NUTRIENT, RESTORATIVE and ACTIVATING

Effectively replaces the
Product of an Alien Enemy

INDICATIONS:

Mental and Physical Fatigue, and Nervous
Breakdown, Insomnia and Neurasthenia.

Fixed Retail Prices: 1/6, 1/6, 2/6, 5/6. Wholesale Prices: 8/6, 12/9, 21/6, 42/6 per doz.

The above prices show a net profit to the Distributor of over THIRTY PER CENT. ON
SELLING PRICE & OVER 40% ON COST. *Special Discounts for Large Quantities.*

For Samples & all
Particulars apply **THE BRITISH MILK PRODUCTS CO., Ltd.**

69 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

ENERGEN FOODS CREATE STRENGTH AND ENERGY.

ENERGEN (Regd.)

THE ONLY NATURAL BRITISH-MADE
GLUTEN BREAD & BISCUITS

PACKED IN SEALED BOXES FOR CHEMISTS' TRADE.

FROM ALL LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Sole Makers: THE THERAPEUTIC FOODS CO., 19 Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden, LONDON, W.C.

SOME OF OUR CUSTOMERS

BELIEVE THAT

KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM

IS OF GERMAN ORIGIN.

IT IS NOT !

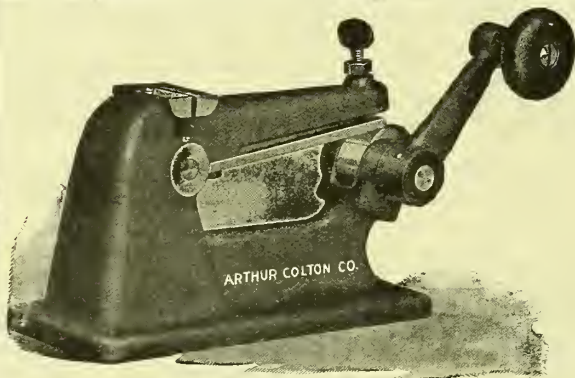
We have **NO** German Directors.

We have **NO** German Capital.

We employ an **ALL - BRITISH** Staff.

Write for special Window Display Terms.

KOLYNOS, 43/44 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.



HAND CLIP FASTENER

This Machine is easily adjusted,
simple and effective in operation.

WE SUPPLY FROM STOCK.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN & SONS,
LTD.,
KEMBLE ST., KINGSWAY,
LONDON, W.C.

METAL CLIPS FOR COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

The use of these Clips to your
tubes adds a finish which is
exceptionally pleasing to the eye.





NITSCHKE & GUNTHER, OPTICAL CO. LTD.



THE PREMIER PRESCRIPTION HOUSE.

WE HAVE SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR THE
EXECUTION OF RIMLESS WORK.

WE HOLD LARGE STOCKS OF:—

SIR WM. CROOKES' GLASS FOR AVOIDING THE
HARMFUL HEAT AND LIGHT RAYS.

"MENISKEN" LENSES WITH CORRECTLY PRO-
PORTIONED CURVES, OBVIATING MARGINAL
ASTIGMATISM AND DISTORTION. HAVE YOUR
PRESCRIPTIONS MADE UP WITH "MENISKEN"
LENSES.

TRIAL CASES IN ALL SHAPES AND PATTERNS.

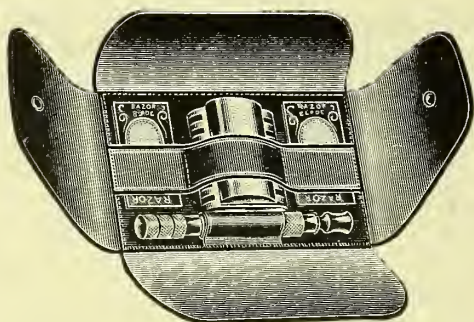
ROLLED GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.

FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE SENT ON
RECEIPT OF TRADE CARD.



66, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.





SAFETY RAZORS

BRITISH MADE.

No. K3 Electro-plated, High-class Finish, "7" Pattern Razor, with three Blades, in flat, solid Leather Case, Brown and Tan.

W. P. KELLAND

36 Camomile Street, LONDON, E.C.

GLASGOW: 52 St. Enoch Square.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED PRIVATE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY IN ENGLAND (1874). Telephone: 1728 Brixton.

Principals—G. S. V. WILLS, Ph.C., &c.; P. H. WOODNOTH, M.P.S. Apothecaries' Teacher—Miss M. YOUNG.

A larger number of Students have passed the Pharmaceutical Examinations from this College than from any other School.

The Course for the April Examination will commence on January 5, 1915.

PASS LISTS FOR 1914.

January 23, April 22, July 40, October 11. Total 96.

OCTOBER PASS LIST.

Burstow, J.
Dyer, F. J.

Hogan, M.
Jackson, J.

Jepcott, H.
Larcombe, H. W.

Morgan, J. T.
Rochforth, B.

Tothill, M. A.
Werge, E.

Wilkins, C. E.



The WESTMINSTER COLLEGE of Pharmacy.
"A HOME FROM HOME."

If you study
at
you will
be
Perfectly Safe
in the



of

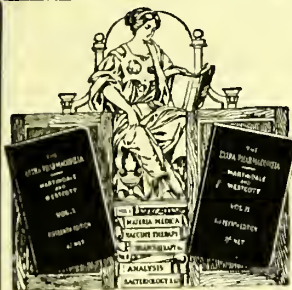


Mr. G. S. V. WILLS
(Principal)

Evening Classes FOR THE Minor & Apothecaries' Hall

are held every Wednesday and Thursday. Hours of Attendance: Afternoon 2 till 5, Evening 6 till 9.
FEE (3 months), £1 1s. (6 months), £1 11s. 6d.

For Prospectus, Pass Lists, &c., 'Phone, Call, or Write The Secretary, 402 Clapham Road, London, S.W.



FIFTEENTH EDITION, 1912.

THE EXTRA PHARMACOPŒIA

By MARTINDALE & WESTCOTT.

Vol. I. Extra Pharmacopœial Materia Medica—manufacture, administration, &c.—Vaccine Therapy (much enlarged), Organo-Therapy, Therapeutic Index, and the General Index. Vol. II. Analytical, Experimental, Bacteriological, and is necessary to complete the work.

"An achievement of no mean order. Certainly this 15th edition eclipses all previous efforts."—*Pharmaceutical Journal*. "Indispensable reference works for both medical men and chemists."—*Chemist & Druggist*.

The latest edition (1912) deals fully with information of importance to Physicians, Chemists and Dispensers whose work is affected by the National Insurance Act.

Price complete (2 vols.) 21s. net.; Inland Post 4d. extra.
Separately, Vol. I. 14s. net, Post 4d. extra. Vol. II. 7s. net, Post 2d. extra.

LONDON: H. K. LEWIS, 136 Gower Street, LONDON, W.C.

Telephone No.: Museum 1072.

Telegrams: "PUBLICAVIT, EUSROAD, LONDON."

Also of W. MARTINDALE, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W.

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY THE LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

With which is incorporated the South London School of Pharmacy (founded by Dr. Muter in 1868).

Principal—HENRY WOOTTON, B.Sc. (Lond.)

MINOR—JAN. 6 to the April Examination, £9 19s. 6d.

MAJOR—JAN. 6 to the April Examination, 6½ Guineas.

EVENING CLASSES (MINOR and MAJOR).

Fee from 1 Guinea per term.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Fee 5½ Guineas per term.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the last Session 95 London College Students have been successful—Majors 8, Minors 87.

These numbers refer to Pharmaceutical passes only, Students passing the Preliminary, Apothecaries' Hall and other Examinations are not included.

The number of Students who have passed the Pharmaceutical Examinations from the London College, since its establishment, exceeds that from any other school.

For Prospectus, &c., apply to The Secretary, LONDON COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY, 361 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

(Recommended by the Liverpool Chemists' Association.)
Principal—H. HUMPHREYS JONES, Ph.C., F.C.S.

Tuition is Personal, Thorough & Up to Date
hence the Excellent Results attained.

At the recent Examination in London 75 per cent. passed the Practical and 83 per cent. in Theory.

Next Full-time Course for the April and July Exams., Jan. 5.

Part-time Classes on Tuesdays and Wednesdays (3-10 p.m.), Jan. 5 and 6.

(These classes, suitable for those who desire to prepare for the Minor whilst still retaining their situations, are invaluable as a preliminary to a full-time course.)

Intending Students should secure benches at once.

Write for particulars to the Principal, 18 Colquitt Street.

BATH & WEST OF ENGLAND

College of Chemistry & Pharmacy.

Principal: DAVID J. WILLIAMS, Ph.C., F.C.S.,

(Silver Medallist)

DAY CLASSES.

ORDINARY MINOR COURSE October 1
MAJOR COURSE October 1

RESULTS—average 80 % during 7 years.

MINOR 100 %—April 1911 & January 1914.

MAJOR 100 %—April & June 1913 & April 1914.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES—Minor,

Major, Prelim., Apothecaries' Hall and Scholarships.

RECENT RESULTS { Fairchild Schol. 1914, £50—Mr. F. JOTCHAM.
Fairchild Prize, 1914, £5—Mr. H. I. JENKINS.
The Secretary, BATH COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,
6 Cleveland Place East, BATH.

COLLEGE OF OPTICS

GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH.

Principal: T. S. BAIRD, F.R.M.S., F.I.O., F.S.M.C., D.B.O.A.

Consulting Ophthalmic Optician, Holder of Science Scholarship, First Prize in Advanced Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry, Glasgow.

Class Rooms—GLASGOW: 164 West Regent Street.

EDINBURGH: 14 South St. Andrew Street.

All Communications should be directed to T. S. BAIRD, F.R.M.S., 22 Bellwood Street, Langside, Glasgow.

Optical Classes are conducted Summer and Winter.

MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Tuition in all Optical Subjects for the Diploma of the College (D.C.O.), and the Diploma of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle-makers (F.S.M.C.) and other examinations

Correspondence Courses for all Examinations.

Particulars from Principal.

NORTH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY,

55 Northumberland St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Principal: J. STABLEFORD HILL, Ph.C.

Thorough Preparation for MINOR, MAJOR, and APOTHECARIES' HALL EXAMINATIONS.

FEES MODERATE & INCLUSIVE.

Application for Terms should be made to the
PRINCIPAL.

If you already have a Dental Practice, or
if you are contemplating establishing one,

YOU NEED OUR
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

In it you will find everything that you want,
of the highest quality, at the lowest prices.

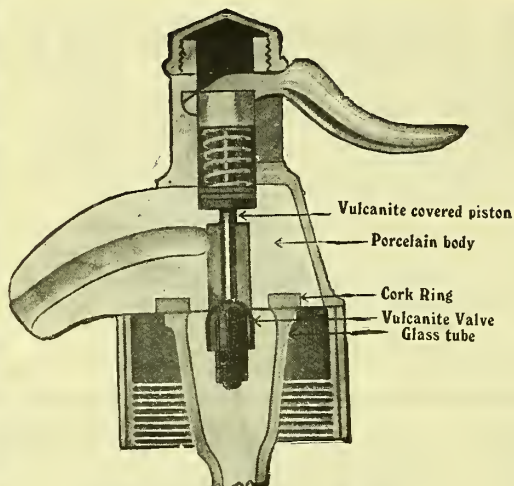
DENTAL MANUFACTURING
EDWARDS
COMPANY LIMITED

Drop a Postcard at once for it.

37 & 38 Margaret St.,
Oxford Circus,
LONDON, W.

Branch Depot:

30 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.



TESTIMONY OF USERS:

"The most Perfect Hygienic Syphon on the Market."

It you contemplate filling your own Syphons apply here for up-to-date Electrical Plant.

**SHARMAN'S PATENT
SYPHON CO. LTD.**
171 LOWER CLAPTON ROAD, N.E.

Gold Medal awarded, Odessa Exhibition, 1910

SYPHON SATISFACTION

secured by using
**Sharman's (patent)
Hygienic Syphon.**

Chemists are now becoming alert to the disadvantages of the ordinary Syphon. The usual heads are made of Tin, Lead, Antimony or Aluminium Alloys which dissolve in CO_2 ; therefore the water cannot be pure and its use may be attended with most serious results.

The head of Sharman's Hygienic Syphon is of solid porcelain and the valve and piston are covered with vulcanite.

BEWARE of infringement of
Sharman's Patent Syphons.
Makers and users are equally liable
and will be promptly proceeded
against.



**ALL CHEMISTS
SHOULD STOCK**

ABDINE

THE GOLD MEDAL FRUIT DRINK.

Quick Seller. Big Profits. Quarter of a Century's Reputation.
"ABDINE" is the most popular Health Drink. Superior to all Mineral Waters. Sold in 1d. Packets, and Boxes of 13 Packets at 1/-
Order through your Wholesale Drug House.
D. M'GLASHAN, M.P.S., 12 West End Place, EDINBURGH.
Wholesale Prices on Application.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION for PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS

THE College of Preceptors holds Preliminary Examinations in March, June, September, and December. All the Examinations are held in London, Aberdeen, Birmingham, Blackburn, Bristol, Cardiff, Dumfries, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Nottingham. For the June and December Examinations there are other Centres, including Blackpool, Brighton, Carmarthen, Cheltenham, Croydon, Exeter, Margate, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Southend, Southport, Sunderland, Weston-super-Mare, and York. For Regulations apply to the Secretary, College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

SODA-WATER MACHINERY.

By the use of our latest Back Pressure Filling Machines only half the usual quantity of Gas is used for the manufacture of the Highest quality Soda-water, either in Syphons or Bottles.

THE "COMPACT" MACHINES

are specially designed for
CHEMISTS, GROCERS, RESTAURATEURS,
and everyone to whom space is an object,
and can be used for filling Syphons, Codd's
Bottles, or Cork Bottles.

OCCUPY LITTLE SPACE!

ARE READY FOR USE IMMEDIATELY!

REQUIRE NO FIXING!

Produce Soda Water, Lemonade, &c., of the
highest class and greatest purity.

Write for Catalogue.



**A COMPLETE APPARATUS—
CAPABLE OF PRODUCING OVER
300 DOZEN LARGE BOTTLES
OF AERATED WATER PER DAY
—FROM £20.**

Bottles, Boxes, Essences, and all
Requisites for the Trade at
Lowest Prices.

BARNETT & FOSTER, Niagara Works, 26th Eagle Wharf Road, N.

Proprietors of Galloway Bros., Bolton.

*It will PAY YOU to keep
our NAME before you.*

Don't make any mistake—

We Specialise in Chemists' Printing of every description

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Full Set of Samples to Colonies 10/6,
which amount we credit for order of
£5 and upwards.

THOMAS WAIDE & SONS,
CHEMISTS' PRINTERS,
KIRKSTALL ROAD, LEEDS.

SHOP FITTINGS, Showcases, Signs, &c. &c.

BEST STYLE AND
FINISH AT LOW PRICES.

AYRTON-GRAHAM, LD.
106 Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.

SHOP FRONTS and Modern Improvements.

H. MILLS, the Chemists' practical Shop Fitter,
Shop Front Builder with the latest designs and
largest experience. Plans submitted for structural
Alterations. Estimates free.

Steam Works :
163-5 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

On hand—a large stock of Drug Fittings,
Counters, Dispensing Screens, Wall Cases,
etc., equal to new.—Bargains!

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Best Quality at Lowest Prices

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

40 DIFFERENT KINDS.

Special Quotations to Wholesale Buyers

THE

"MATER"

LENS FRONT (Regd.)

CLINICAL THERMOMETER.

P.A.T.A.

MERCURY COLUMN SEEN AT A GLANCE.

Made in Two Rapidities, 1 Minute and $\frac{1}{2}$ Minute.

New Price List of Thermometers for
every purpose, post free.

PERKEN, SON & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Contractors to H.M. Government.
99 Hatton Garden, LONDON.



"IN PREPARATION."

Messrs. KAY BROTHERS, Ltd., beg to inform the trade
that they will shortly be going to press with their popular
Annual, the

"FAMILY REFERENCE AND FIRST AID BOOK," 1915,

revised and added to, containing 26 pages of interesting and
useful reference matter, in stiff paper cover printed in
colours; also.

COUNTER BILLS

in two sizes, 11 in. × 9 in. and 6 in. × 7½ in. The larger size is
specially adapted for Counter use and wrapping of 6 to 8 oz.
bottles. The paper is of best quality, smooth, plainly printed
on one side only, with large margin, and carefully cut.

Supplies of above are now being booked for winter delivery.

GRATIS, CARRIAGE PAID, PRINTED WITH

NAME AND ADDRESS,

for chemists forwarding two slip labels and undertaking careful
distribution. Population of district should be given, and in
the case of the Almanacks house to house distribution should
be promised, as this Annual is the finest of its kind published
and a credit to any Pharmacy.

NOTE.—No Advertising Matter is sent out unless asked for.
Write at once, as applications are dealt with in rotation, and
the edition is limited. Address Advertisement Department.

'LINSEED COMPOUND'

**46 Years' Proven Efficacy
For COUGHS and COLDS.**

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers—
KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport.



By Royal Warrant
To H.M.
King George V.



To H.M.
Queen Alexandra.

HOLDERS OF ROYAL WARRANTS DURING THREE SUCCESSIVE REIGNS.



Jeyes' Disinfectants

**JEYES' FLUID, JEYES' POWDER,
JEYES' CYLLIN, CYLLIN MEDICAL,
CYLLIN MEDICAL CAPSULES (Palatinoids),**

Jeysol

(JEYES' SOLUBLE FLUID).

A substitute for Lysol, of absolutely equal efficiency, and making a CLEAR Solution.

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., 64 Cannon Street, London, E.C.



"MAKE IT KNOWN"

Mr. J. F. WOODS, Pharmacist, Formby, writes, (Sept. 29, 1914):—"It is indeed a thousand pities that more are not aware of the sterling qualities of your valuable preparation—'Rodine.'"

"RODINE" is an attractively advertised, price-protected, quick-selling, profit-paying, trade-building, satisfactory line. Help us to make it known. It will pay you to write for new Advertising Matter.

HARLEY, Manufacturing Chemist, PERTH, Scotland.

Export Agents:

TOZER, KEMSLEY & FISHER, Ltd., 84 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

Licoricine

(EST. OVER 50 YEARS)

FOR

COUGHS & COLDS,

**ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPIING COUGH, &c.**



"No case too bad!"

Proprietors: **MANDALL & CO., LTD.,**
Tower Works, Stockton-on-Tees.

Please Try Our DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS.

We send six gross assorted or otherwise, carriage paid, to any address in the United Kingdom. Smaller quantities not carriage paid.

REDUCED PRICES.

Clear Blue Tinted.—Good Quality.
3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ozs. Plain or graduated, round edges.
8/- 9/- 13/- 18/- per gross.

Clear Blue Tinted. Best Quality. QUININE.
3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ozs. Plain or graduated, round edges.
10/- 11/- 16/- 20/- per gross.

CHEAP BOTTLES for Dispensing.
3 & 4 6 8 ozs. Plain or graduated, round edges.
7/- 8/3 8/6 per gross.

WHITE PHIALS—GOOD QUALITY.
1 1 1/2 2 ozs. Plain or teaspoons.
4/- 4/6 4/9 5/3 per gross.

I. ISAACS & CO.,

106 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON, N.W.
or ISLINGTON BOTTLE COMPANY, 7 New Inn Yard, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
Orders sent to either establishment have attention.
Established 100 Years.

Lysol

**MADE IN
ENGLAND**

**NO CHANGE
IN PRICE**

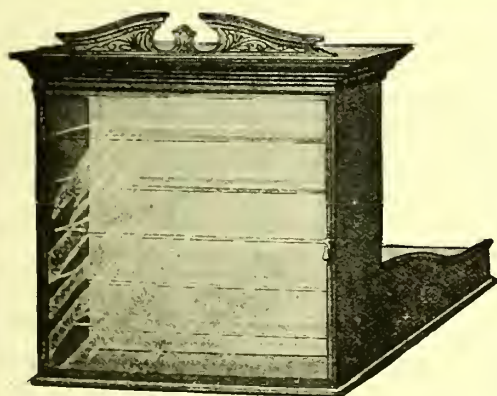
ON THE
P.A.T.A.

Packages and sizes just the same.

Retailed in bottles at
**7½d., 1/-, 1/9
and 3/- each.**

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (CHEMICALS) LTD., 9 & 10 St. Mary-at-Hill, LONDON.

D. GRANT SHOP-FITTER & PATENTEE



COMBINATION DESK AND SHOWCASE

Solid Polished Mahogany, plate glass, mirror back, five adjustable shelves. 24 in. wide to 27 in., £3. 30 in. wide, £3 5s. od.

COUNTER CASES FOR SALE

Best quality, only 6 months in use at Glasgow Exhibition. Best British Plate Glass, Solid Polished Mahogany, plate mirror folding doors, spring catches. All repolished equal to new, 10s. 6d. per foot run, packed and put on rail.

Set of first-class Chemist's drawers with labels and knobs complete. Modern, 2s. 10d. per drawer. Also five cigarette cases, 15s. each.

ST. JAMES' PLACE, EDINBURGH.

PURE OR COMMERCIAL
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

ALSO OTHER NON-INFLAMMABLE SOLVENTS SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

THE SECURITAS CO., LTD., Manufacturers, 1 Aldersgate Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "GARAGE LONDON."

A B C Code, 5th Edition.

Telephone: CITY 3765.

FREDK. FINK & CO.,

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIALITIES:—Gums Arabic and Tragacanth as imported or finely powdered.—Dextrine, Camomiles, Honey. Waxes of all kinds for Boot Polishes, &c.

HOT-WATER BOTTLES

BEST ENGLISH MAKE

JAMES TOMPKINS LIMITED

ALL KINDS OF
SURGICAL RUBBER GOODS.

ESTAB
1877

Rubber Manufacturers
386, City Rd., London E.C.

Do you wish to save in your buying?

If so,
write for

Post Free
on
application.

SHIRLEY'S
"G" List for
Pharmacists!

**SHIRLEY
BROTHERS**

LTD.,

Whitecross Works,
Rockingham Street,
LONDON, S.E.

BURKETT, SHARP & CO.

(The London Drug Co.)

10 & 11 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

Drugs, Oils, and Chemicals.

Telephone: 4750 Central.

Telegrams: "Pulgada London."

DISINFECTANTS

OF ALL KINDS

Cheapest Makers of Co-efficient Acids and Fluids.

HENRY ELLISON, LTD., CLECKHEATON, YORKS

JOHN E. RAWORTH,

CHARTERED PATENT AGENT.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS.

THE
OLD MANSION HOUSE, and QUEEN ANNE'S CHAMBERS,
73 Cheapside, E.C. WESTMINSTER, S.W.

TOBACCOS ! CIGARS ! CIGARETTES !

Every known Brand at Manufacturer's own List Prices. Endless variety of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods & Shop Fittings. The Trade only supplied. Opening orders a Speciality. Send for Price List.

SINGLETON & COLE, Ltd., Cannon Street, BIRMINGHAM, AND BRANCHES.

PRECIPITATED CHALK.

Lightest and Whitest, also Purest Dense.

APPLY TO

AUG. LEVERMORE & CO. Ltd., 8-10 Ct. St. Melens,
LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "LEVERMORE LONDON." Telephone: 4613 Central.

E. CRAWSHAW & CO., ANILINE DYE
MERCHANTS,

Have Removed from 80 Fann Street, E.C., to 56 Great Dover Street,
Borough, S.E. Proprietors of—

CRAWSHAW'S PACKED DYES, and of BUNSEN'S BUTTER COLOURING
ANILINE DYES for all trades supplied in bulk in any quantities.

Write for quotations.

Telephone:—2912 Central.

Telegrams:—"Cachow London."

Precipitated Chalk, Hyposulphite of Soda,
sulphite of Soda, Glauber Salts, Epsom Salts,
Salts of Tartar, Alum, Sulphite of Lime,
Sulphide of Sodium.

E. GRAMWELL & SON, Ltd., ST. HELEN S, LANC.

Send for Trade Price List of

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY

TO

TEMPLAR MALINS, LTD.,
51 Queen Street, CARDIFF.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

My special knowledge of Eucalyptus Oils and experience in the Australian Markets enables me to buy to advantage for home manufacturers & consumers.

COMMISSION ONLY. :: SAMPLES SENT IF REQUIRED.

A. E. ALLAN, 39 Pitt Street, SYDNEY.

Cable Address: "Ameda," through Reuter's.

First-Class Mechanical Dentistry.

Reliable workmanship. Popular prices. Moderate charges for Gold, D.A., Tubes, Seamless Gold Crowns, Sections, Vulcanite, &c. Ash's and D.M.Co. Teeth and Rubber guaranteed. Punctuality strictly observed. List free. Trial case solicited. Gold and D.A. work a speciality. Special cheap rates for showcase pieces. 18 years' experience of first-class mechanical dentistry.

E. C. HALDER, 46 New Cross Road, LONDON, S.E.

'Phone, New Cross 1555.

Baines' Dielectric & Baines' Dielectric Emulsion

The newly discovered Dielectric Treatment for LOCAL PYREXIA in its various forms, including Pneumonia, Appendicitis, Neuritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc. The greatest medical discovery of a century. All danger to life removed within a single hour in Pneumonia, Appendicitis, etc. This remedy is unequalled for rapidity of action in all forms of Local Pyrexia. Sold to the Medical Profession and Drug Trade only by **DEIONS LTD., 220 Tower Bridge Road, London.** 'Phone: Hop 335. Telegrams: "Deionisers, Bern, London."

DENTISTRY

(Mechanical).

EXPERT WORKMANSHIP.
POPULAR PRICES.

PROMPT SERVICE.
GUARANTEED MATERIALS.

"Dentistry for Chemists" post free. "Everyday Dentistry," 3/6.
F. C. WARDALE & CO., 132 High Street North, East Ham.
Tel. No.: East Ham 174. Tel. Address: "Eladraw London."



ALEXANDRE'S SHADEINE

FOR COLOURING GREY HAIR.

This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.

TRIAL BOTTLES 6d. size, supplied on pretty showcards.
4/- per doz.; 3/6 size, 2/- per doz.

58 WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON, W.

Dentistry

FOR CHEMISTS & DENTISTS

Write for
Price List

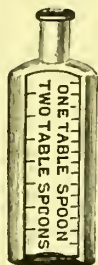
A.G. FENTIMAN

190, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

CHRISTY'S MONTHLY

Many valuable suggestions will be found in the new issue of this Journal, published by the enterprising House Christy, and it behoves every up-to-date Chemist to see that his name is entered on the monthly mailing list.

DISPENSING BOTTLES, &c.



We are now offering above of first-rate quality,
:: in original packages, at very low prices. ::

SAMPLES & PRICES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

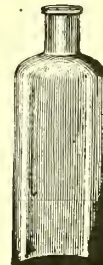
E. YOULDON, LTD.

Treby Street, Maplin Street, MILE END, LONDON, E.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Telegrams: "Youldon London."

Telephone: East 132.



UNIVERSAL BOTTLE CO.

25-26 ALDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Cheap Bottles.

DISPENSING BOTTLES	3 & 4	6 & 9	10 & 12	16 & 20 oz.
Per Gross ...	7/-	8/-	12/-	18/-
POISON, Act. or Blue	3 & 4	6 & 8	10 & 12	16 & 20 oz.
Per Gross ...	7/6	9/-	14/-	20/-
WHITE PHIALS	1	1	1 1/2	2 oz.
Per Gross ...	4/-	4/3	4/6	5/-
KAY'S COUGH MIXTURE	1 1/2	2 1/2	5 oz.	
Per Gross ...	5/6	6/6	8/6	

TERMS: Cash with order 5% discount; or net 30 days.
£3 and upwards carriage paid. Packages free.
Goods well packed. No allowance for breakage.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.

ON P.A.T.A. LIST. INCREASED PROFITS TO ALL WHO KEEP IT IN STOCK.

Orders of Twenty Shillings value and upwards Carriage Paid—
Cases Free, less 2 1/2 % Discount for Cash.

	Advertised Price.	Minimum Retail Price.	Minimum Wholesale Price.
1d. Packets	1/-	11d.	8/6
2d. "	2/-	1/10	16/9
1d. linen Bags	1/-	11d.	8/6
2d. "	1/-	11d.	16/9
Boxes, about 1 1/2 lb.	4d.	3 1/2d.	2/10 pr. doz.
" " 3 1/2 lb.	8d.	7d.	5/8
" " 7 lb.	1/2	1/-	10/-
" " 14 lb.	2/-	1/10	18/3

SINGLE BAGS of following 3 sizes sent CARRIAGE PAID to any place in the United Kingdom, so that there is no Stock to hold.

	Advertised Price.	Minimum Retail Price.	Minimum Wholesale Price.
28-lb. Bags (or Boxes) 1/- each	3/-	3/-	2/6 each
1-cwt. Bags	5/6	5/6	4/7
1-cwt. Bags	10/-	10/-	8/4

The following are also sent, carriage paid, cases free, to any place in the United Kingdom, for net cash: 4-7 lbs. Boxes, 3/6 the lot; 6-7 lbs. Boxes and upwards at 10/- per dozen (list price).
Orders for assorted sizes to the value of 7/6 and upwards.

TIDMAN'S SEA SOAP, beautifully perfumed.

	Advertised Price.	Minimum Retail Price.	Minimum Wholesale Price.
Box of 3 large Tabs. 1/- each	10 1/2d.	7/6	per doz. boxes
" 6 small Tabs. 6d. "	5d.	3/9	"
Bars about 1/2-lb. 5d. "	4d.	3/-	per doz. bars.
" " 1-lb. 10d. "	8d.	6/-	"

Accounts Monthly Net due 10th of following month. Terms for Seidlitz Powders, Pinnacle Soap Stands, Toilet Soaps, &c., sent on application.

TIDMAN & SON, Ltd., Wapping, London, E.

SITES for WORKS, FACTORIES WAREHOUSES. etc..

ADJOINING THE

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Within the extensive Districts served by the Great Western Railway Company's system of upwards of 3,000 miles of railway, there are in various localities considerable areas of available land admirably situated and otherwise suitable for the establishment of Works, Factories, etc., in connection with different kinds of Industrial undertakings. These sites are within easy access of some of the principal Ports, Coal and Ironstone Fields, and Iron and Steel producing centres.

Information regarding suitable sites, siding facilities, conveyance rates, etc., will be readily afforded on application to

Mr. G. A. ROBERTS, Paddington Station, W.
FRANK POTTER, General Manager.

Telegrams:
"CHEMICKING, FEN, LONDON."

Telephone No.:
AVENUE 6660 (3 LINES).

63 CRUTCHED FRIARS,
LONDON, E.C.

Reitmeyer & Co.

for many years the Sole Sellers in Great Britain and English-speaking Countries of the products manufactured by

GIVAUDAN, LAVIROTTE & CIE	LYONS
SOCIETE de CHAMPLAN	BASTIA
LEON EVERAERT & CIE	LOUVAIN
FABBRICA LOMBARDA di Prodotti Chimici	MILAN
SIEBER & CO.	SOLEURE

are first-hand suppliers of above firms' Specialities, viz.:

ACIDS: ACETYL-SALICYLIC, CITRIC, DIETHYLBARBITURIC,
SALICYLIC, PHOSPHORIC, and TARTARIC

ALKALOIDS: ADRENINE, ARECOLINE, COCAINE, COTARNINE,
ESERINE, STRYCHNINE, etc.

CACODYLATES, CREAM OF TARTAR
DIACETYLMORPHIA, ETHYL CHLORIDE

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES, GUAIACOL and preparations

HEXAMETHYLENTETRAMINE

LITHIUM SALTS

MERCURIALS, METHYLSULPHONAL

PHENACETIN, PHENAZONE, PHENOLPHTHALEIN, DIAMIDO-
PYRINE, UROPURGOL

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS (Pyrogallic Acid, Metol, Amidol, etc.)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS (Pancreatin, Diastase)

QUININE SALTS, SALOL, SALICYLATES

SILVER SALTS (Proteinic, Nucleinic, etc.)

SUGAR OF MILK, SULPHONAL

THYMOL, TRIONAL

VANILLIN, YOHIMBINE

LIMITED STOCKS OF ABOVE PRODUCTS
IN LONDON. SHIPMENTS POSSIBLE FROM
MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

THE 'WELLCOME' PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE RECORD & DIARY

1915
EDITION
JUST
PUBLISHED

The advent of this famous Diary has always had a stimulating effect upon amateur photography.

It is, therefore, to *your advantage* to sell as many copies of this Edition, as possible.

Co-operate with the publishers' efforts by displaying and introducing the book—it will pay you well. Order to-night.

Trade Terms: 12/0 per dozen, less 30 per cent. Thirteen copies to the dozen

Showcards post free

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON



G 606

COPYRIGHT

The Boom of the Coming Winter.

THE IDEAL LUNG & CHEST TABLET.

“LUNGPINES”

They excel all others at the price and give entire satisfaction to the public.
PRICE 1/- per lb., subject to profit-sharing discount.

Splendid Showcards, Window Bills, also neatly printed POCKETS and
CARTONS for retailing purposes sent free with each order. We are also
running along with the above, the FAMOUS

LUNGPINE COUGH CURE

which retails at 9½d. and 1/3, wholesale price 5/- and 8/6 per dozen respectively,
subject to the profit-sharing discount. The line is neatly packed in Black and
Grey Cartons which make a very effective display along with the Window
Bills that we send with each order.

SAMPLES OF LUNGPINES ON APPLICATION.

CUPAL LIMITED, BLACKBURN.

SHOWCARDS.

We shall be pleased to send, on request, a handsome

PEPTOGENIC MILK POWDER SHOWCARD

(For Humanising Cows' Milk)

to all Chemists who may wish to exhibit such a card
in their shop or shop-window. Also a

‘PANOPEPTON’ SHOWCARD

to those Chemists who hold a Wine Licence.

FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER,
64/65 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and of the Chemical and Drug Trades.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the Chemical, Drug and allied trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It has a larger paid subscription circulation than any other Drug Trade Journal, and is the official organ of nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

Subscription for a year in advance. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)." Terms for advertising can be obtained on application to the Publisher at the

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London." Telephone 3617 Central (three lines).

Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

CONTENTS: No. 20 (Series No. 1916), Vol. 85.

	PAGE		PAGE
Australasian News	40	Insurance Act Dispensing	43
Bankruptcy Reports	41	Irish News	38
Birth	42	Legal Reports	40
Books, New	50	Marriages	42
British Pharmacopœia	51	Medical Memoranda	53
Business Changes	60	Melbourne and Durban	50
Chemical Society	55	Municipal Honours	43
Chemists' Windows	37	Netherlands Notes	40
Coming Events	64	Observations and Reflec- tions	47
Company News	60	Personalities	57
Correspondence	61	Retrospect	64
Deaths	42	Salvarsan Patents	53
Editorial Articles—		Scottish News	38
October Trade	48	Trade-marks Applied for	54
Belgian Pharmacy	49	Trade-marks of Alien Enemies	53
English News	37	Trade Notes	55
European War	33	Trade Report	57
French News	39	Wills	42
From Overseas	42	Winter Session	55
Gazette	54		
Information Department	46		

SUMMARY.

It is proposed to rehabilitate Belgian pharmacists (p. 49). See also the notes on pp. 34-35.

The Court of Appeal has declined to allow an appeal in the Apothecaries' Society v. Burden (p. 40).

We regret to report the deaths from war-wounds of several young men connected with pharmacy (p. 35).

We give on p. 43 particulars of Mayors connected with the drug and chemical trade who have been elected to office this week.

In spite of the war, our overseas commerce is holding its own well, as may be judged by the official statistics dealt with on pp. 48-49.

A preliminary article on Paris in War Time by our Paris correspondent is of exceptional interest to those who know the Gay City (p. 39).

The prohibitory export list of chemicals and medicines has been revised and considerably modified, so as to be more favourable to export houses (p. 34).

The Patent Office has issued additional information regarding the lines upon which patents or trade-marks of alien enemies are avoided or suspended (p. 53).

Opium and its alkaloids, lemon oil, Sudan gum acacia, and turpentine are dearer. Citrates, citric acid, cream of tartar, chloral hydrate, formaldehyde, lime oil, and lime-jauice are more or less cheaper (p. 57).

This week's instalment of new British Pharmacopœia chemical monographs includes those from tartarated antimony to ammoniated mercury (pp. 51-52). The increased strength of laudanum is discussed on p. 47 and p. 61.

The Insurance Commissioners decline to give way on the stock mixture question, and panel chemists are giving way conditionally or under protest, Manchester (where things look brighter) being the last to agree (pp. 43-46). Interesting letters on the subject are on pp. 62-63.

European War.

The King's Speech.—The Houses of Lords and Commons reassembled at St. Stephen's, Westminster, on Wednesday afternoon, November 11, King George V. opening this, the sixth Session of Parliament of his reign. Following is the text of the speech which he made from the Throne in the Upper House:

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

The energies and sympathies of my subjects in every part of the Empire are concentrated on the prosecution to a victorious issue of the war on which we are engaged.

I have summoned you now in order that, sharing, as I am aware you do, my conviction that this is a duty of paramount and supreme importance, you should take whatever steps are needed for its adequate discharge.

Since I last addressed you the area of the war has been enlarged by the participation in the struggle of the Ottoman Empire.

In conjunction with my Allies, and in spite of repeated and continuous provocations, I strove to preserve, in regard to Turkey, a friendly neutrality.

Bad counsels and alien influences have driven her into a policy of wanton and defiant aggression, and a state of war now exists between us.

My Mussulman subjects know well that a rupture with Turkey has been forced upon me against my will, and I recognise with appreciation and gratitude the proofs which they have hastened to give of their loyal devotion and support.

My Navy and Army continue throughout the area of conflict to maintain in full measure their glorious traditions.

We watch and follow their steadfastness and valour with thankfulness and pride, and there is throughout my Empire a fixed determination to secure, at whatever sacrifice, the triumph of our arms and the vindication of our cause.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

You will be asked to make due financial provision for the effective conduct of the war.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

The only measures which will be submitted to you at this stage of the Session are such as seem necessary to my advisers for the attainment of the great purpose upon which the efforts of the Empire are set.

I confidently commend them to your patriotism and loyalty, and pray that the Almighty will give His blessing to your counsels.

Progress of the War.

We have not attempted to report from week to week the progress of the war, but we may this week mention that since our last issue the allied forces of Britain and Japan reduced on November 7 Tsingtau, the German possession in China, and the Colony was handed over to the commander of the Allies on November 10. The German cruiser *Emden*, which has so much imperilled our trade with the East, arrived at Keeling Cocos Island on Monday morning, and landed an armed party to destroy the wireless station and cut the cable. There she was caught and forced to fight by the Australian cruiser *Sydney* (Captain John C. T. Glossop, R.N.), and the *Emden* was driven ashore and burnt. On

the same day that this was announced the Admiralty also reported that the German cruiser *Königsberg* was on October 30 bottled up by H.M.S. *Chatham* in shoal water about six miles up the Rufiji River, opposite Mafia Island (German East Africa). The *Emden* had a splendid run for her money (2,200,000*l.*, which is debited to Germany's account), having sunk seventeen out of twenty ships that she captured. Her captain, Von Müller, and officers have received, by orders of the British Admiralty, all the honours of war, and will not be deprived of their swords.

Notice to Importers and Exporters.

The Board of Trade issued on November 7 a notice to importers and exporters additional to that referred to in our issue of October 17, p. 33. The notice is printed in the "London Gazette," November 10. The important addition now made is that certificates of origin will not

B



be required in respect of imports of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit-props), strawboard, wood-pulp, iron ore, granite, ice, tar, or carbide of calcium, or in respect of any imports from places other than those situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, or in respect of individual consignments not exceeding 25% in value. The certificates and declarations referred to must be in the form prescribed by the Schedules to the notice, copies of which can be obtained from the Board of Trade Offices.

Exportation Prohibitions: New List of Drugs, etc.

A Proclamation under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, appeared as a Supplement to the "London Gazette," November 10, which consolidates and supercedes all previous Proclamations or Orders of Council under these enactments. It contains three lists of articles whose exportation from this country is prohibited. The first of these lists is one of goods the exportation of which is

PROHIBITED TO ALL DESTINATIONS.

This list includes the following chemicals and drugs:

Acetanilide	Henbane and its preparations
Acetone	Hydrobromic acid
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)	Hydroquinone
Ascorite and its preparations and alkaloids	Indigo (natural)
Alcohol, methyllic	Ipecacuanha
Ammonium sulphocyanide	Mercury
Antimony	Neco-salvarsan
Antipyrine (phenazone)	Nitrate of sodium
Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids	Nitrate of thorium
Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates	Nitro-toluol
Beizol	Novocain
Bromine and alkaline bromides	Oil, olive
Cantharides and its preparations	Oil of turpentine
Carbolic acid	Opium and its preparations and alkaloids
Caustic potash	Paraffin, liquid, medicinal
Chloral and its preparations, including chloralamide	Paraffin, soft
Coal-tar products for use in dye-manufacture, except aniline oil and aniline salt	Paraldehyde
Cocæ and its preparations and alkaloids	"Peptone Witte"
Celodion	Peroxide of manganese
Cresol and all preparations thereof (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol	Petroleum spirit and motor-spirit (including "Shell" spirit)
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium	Phenacetin
Dimethyl aniline	Potash salts—namely, bicarbonate, bichromate, carbonate, chloride, chloride, nitrate (saltpetre), permanganate, prussiate, sulphate
Dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal-tar	Protargol, not including silver proteinate
Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot	Saccharin (including "Saxin")
Eucaine hydrochlor.	Salicylic acid and salicylate of soda
Formic aldehyde	Salvarsan
Gentian and its preparations	Santonin and its preparations
Glycerin, crude and refined	Spirits of a strength of not less than 43° above proof
Goldbeater's skin	Sulphate of zinc
Guncotton	Surgical
Hexamethylene tetramine (urotropin) and its preparations	Surgical bandages and dressings
	Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates
	Thymol and its preparations
	Toluol
	Trional

ALLOWED TO CERTAIN FOREIGN PORTS.

The exportation of the following goods is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal:

Bismuth and its salts	Nitrate of ammonia
Camphor	Nitric acid
Castor oil	Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations
Iodine and its preparations and compounds	Picric acid and its components
Mercury, salts and preparations of	Sulphur
Mineral jellies	Sulphuric acid

On comparing these lists with that of September (which was a modification of one published in August (*C. & D.*, August 15, p. 34), we find that the following articles have either been

OMITTED OR TRANSFERRED

to the second of the above lists:

Adrenin, adrenalin, and its preparations	Chloroform
Alcohol, ethylic	Chrysarobin
Alkaline iodides	Cinchona-bark, quinine and its salts
Balsam of Peru	Citrate of magnesia
Bismuth and its salts	Corrosive sublimate

Citric acid, alkaline citrates, and calcium citrate	Morphia and other alkaloids of opium
Dulcife	Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations
Ergot of rye, preparations and alkaloids	Pastilles, jujubes, lozenges, and cachous generally containing prohibited ingredients
Ether	Pilocarpine salts
Ethyl chloride	Pyrogalllic acid
Glacial acetic acid	Salicin
Iodine and its preparations	Saltpetre
Lysol	
Mannite	
Mercury, salts and preparations of	

Of the drugs added to the totally prohibited list, ipecacuanha is perhaps the most important. Castor oil has been restored, going now into the less stringent list. The ergot-of-rye entry is cut down to the drug itself, the exportation of preparations now being free; several other articles are similarly treated. It will be noted that the prohibition of exportation of citric acid and citrates is cancelled. The changes on the list are, as a whole, in favour of facilitating exportation of articles and medicines which can be spared for all countries other than our enemies—viz., Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Turkey.

The Antwerp Bombardment.

Various contradictory reports reached us regarding the damage to the pharmacies of Antwerp caused by the German bombardment. Much loss has been occasioned to our Belgian *confrères*, but we are glad to be able to state that the pharmacy owned by Mr. Jules Comein in the Marché aux Souliers escaped destruction. The collection of pharmacy-pots at this pharmacy, which is well known to collectors, was described in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 27, 1900, and these interesting relics of ancient pharmacy, we now learn, were uninjured. It appears that shells were hurled over Mr. Comein's pharmacy, and set on fire several houses on the opposite side of the street. Mr. Comein, his wife, and daughter came to this country, leaving an assistant in charge of the pharmacy. The collection of pharmacy-pots was packed away in the cellar. Mme. Coens (Mr. Comein's daughter), calling this week at Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., reports that her father and mother have arrived back in Antwerp, and the pharmacy, not having been closed, was not taken possession of by the enemy. We hope it will not be long before the Germans receive the short shrift their brutality deserves.

Belgian Refugees.

During the past week we have had further evidence of the sympathetic interest that British pharmacists are taking in their less fortunate Belgian *confrères*. The following from a refugee pharmacist lately living in Croydon speaks for itself:

"Je tiens à vous remercier beaucoup pour la bienveillante bonté que vous avez eue de vouloir bien insérer ma demande dans votre édition THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. J'ai reçu plusieurs demandes, et j'ai accepté l'offre faite par le confrère — à Sutton Coldfield."

An Alfreton pharmacist is open to take on a Belgian pharmacist, with a knowledge of photography for preference. He also offers in connection with the berth a house of three bedrooms, etc., which might be furnished by local ladies in case of necessity. The managing director of a drug-business in Belfast has written to say that he knows of several families in his city who will gladly undertake the care and education of boys and girls belonging to the Belgian refugees. Further, he and his friends will endeavour to secure situations for some of them in the wholesale drug-houses in Belfast and district. We learn also that the Syndicat des Intérêts de la Pharmacie Suisse are offering practical assistance to refugee Belgian pharmacists by placing the services of the Syndicat at their disposal in obtaining situations in Switzerland. They have sent out a large number of forms to be filled in by applicants for situations. We have a supply of these forms, but fuller particulars may be obtained by writing direct to the Secretary, Monsieur Deméville, pharmacien, administrateur-délégué du Syndicat des intérêts de la Pharmacie Suisse, Stampfenbachstrasse 17 (Caspar Escher-Haus), Zurich 1. The offer of a Hastings pharmacist to give a home and pharmaceutical training to a young refugee is, we believe, still open. We have put various inquirers in touch during the week, among them being the young pharmacist at Oxford and two Belgians at present in Holland. Mr. M. Richards, of Richards & Poll, chemists, Uxbridge, has come across among the refugees the son of a chemical-manure manufacturer at Strombeck-lez-Bruxelles. This young man (he is about twenty-one) is anxious to enter the works of a manufacturing chemist or chemical-manufacturer here. Can

any reader assist? From the War Refugees Committee we have received a statement with regard to the position of refugees generally which may be interesting. The Committee state that "there are no refugees left in London not already provided for, but further accommodation is nevertheless required (1) to accommodate fresh arrivals which they have been told to expect, but of which we have as yet no definite information; (2) to relieve the congestion in Folkestone, where there are still many thousands of refugees; (3) to provide for those persons who have some small means of their own which will probably not last through the winter, and who will, therefore, need assistance later on as their own resources become exhausted."

Pharmaceutical Roll of Honour.

Non sibi sed patriæ.—CICERO.

NINTH LIST.

ATKINS, Sub-Lieut. Percy S., brother of Mr. E. A. Atkins, chemist, Wandsworth, Royal Naval Reserve.

BELL, C. (with C. Coutts Michie & Co., chemists, London, N.), R.A.M.C. (City of London) (Transport).

BULLIVANT, W. R. (with Bain & Co., chemists, Liverpool), 2nd West Lancs. Field Ambulance.

FORRESTER, Corporal F. A. (late assistant with W. J. Lewis, chemist, Leicester), North Midland Divisional Clearing Hospital, R.A.M.C.

HALBERT, Trooper Thomas (with Mr. Jas. M. McMillan, chemist, Ayr), Ayrshire Yeomanry.

HENDERSON, D., Glasgow, Lochiel's Cameron Highlanders. [Mr. Henderson is a prominent golfer, and a popular member of the Pharmacy Golf Club.]

LEDINGHAM, Macallan, chemist and druggist, North of Scotland representative of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Scots Guards.

MABEN, Thomas Morison, Ph.C. (with Maynard & Co., Singapore), son of Mr. Thomas Mablen, Ph.C., of Parke, Davis & Co., London, Singapore Territorial Army.

MARCH, G. (with Mr. H. E. Classey, chemist, Collier's Wood, S.W.), Grenadier Guards.

MICHIE, W. S., son and pupil of Mr. C. Coutts Michie, Kentish Town, R.A.M.C. (City of London).

PATERSON, Alexander, chemist and druggist, Fochabers (late with Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh), Scots Guards.

ROBERTSON, H. (with C. Coutts Michie & Co., chemists, London, N.), 19th Batt. Middlesex Regiment (T.).

SMITH, Private Alfred (apprentice with Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., Gloucester), R.A.M.C.

WESTON, S. G., son of Mr. J. H. Weston, chemist and druggist, Runcorn, 4th "Pals" Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment.

WHITE, Sergt. Arthur (with Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., Gloucester), 14th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

EMPLOYEES OF BUSINESS HOUSES.

BENGER'S FOOD, LTD., MANCHESTER.—H. C. Copland (corporal) and G. E. Bennett, 7th Batt. S. Wales Borderers; A. Devine, 7th (Reserve) Batt. Royal Field Artillery; J. Evans, 8th Batt. South Lancashire Regiment; W. Evans and J. Ryan, Salford Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers; F. Perry, 9th Batt. East Lancashire Regiment; S. Potter and A. Roberts, 7th Batt. Manchester Regiment (now in Khartoum).

Personalia.

Mr. L. A. Morelli, of the C. & D. staff, who is serving in the Royal Field Artillery, has been promoted a corporal.

Mr. F. W. Stedman, chemist and druggist, Ashford (Kent), is pharmacist to the Voluntary Aid Detachment Hospital at Ashford, where a number of wounded Belgian soldiers are under treatment.

Mr. Walter C. Black, of Allen & Hanburys' Plough Court staff, was in the London Scottish engagement at the beginning of the month, and wrote on November 6 stating that he is quite safe, but his shopmate and campaign companion, Mr. J. C. Morrison, was wounded.

Mr. H. J. Baker, a life-member of the Pharmaceutical Society, a member of the North London Pharmacists' Association, and chief assistant with Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., 143 Farringdon Road, E.C., is a corporal in the London Scottish. After taking part in the famous charge with his regiment at Messines, Belgium, on October 31, he wrote: "Still alive and in excellent spirits after our terrible experience. I was hit twice, but had a marvellous escape. I think one must have been a spent shot. The first shot struck my spat, but did not penetrate the boot. The other one passed right through the lower part of the boot, merely bruising my instep." The casualties to the London Scottish in the above engagement numbered

between 250 and 300. On Wednesday of this week Mr. Proctor Atkinson received a telegram from Mr. Barker stating that he was wounded, and would arrive in London that afternoon. Mr. Barker was carried on a stretcher from the train to a motor-ambulance.

Mr. Harry Hickey, of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s representative staff, has suffered a grievous bereavement through the death of his eldest son, Corporal Cecil Hickey, of the 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, who was in the severe fighting in the middle of October, and died from the wounds he then received. Corporal Hickey was at one time in Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s laboratories, which he left to join the Army. He served in the ranks for seven years, and was in the Reserve when the war broke out, when he rejoined the Colours. He married about a year and a half ago. No particulars have yet been received by his father about his injuries or where he died. The loss has come to Mr. Hickey as a great shock.



CORP. CECIL HICKEY.

Mr. Dudley B. Murison, whose death in a military hospital at Boulogne is reported, was a son of Mr. John Murison, managing director of Parke's Drug-stores, Ltd., and a member of the London Scottish, in the same company as his brother, Mr. J. T. Guy Murison, a "Minor man." His brother-in-law, Mr. R. M. Hamilton, and Mr. J. Roy Hamilton, who is engaged to Miss Muriel Murison, were also in the regiment. In that terrible and historic engagement of the London Scottish with the Germans on Saturday, October 31, Mr. Guy Murison noticed in the first charge that his brother fell, and thought he had been shot in the leg, but shortly after he himself was struck on the shoulder with a piece of a howitzer shell. Since then he has been brought to London, and is lying in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, where he is making



MR. DUDLEY MURISON.



MR. GUY MURISON.

as good progress as the serious character of his injuries permits. He considered that his brother's injuries were not so serious, but last Saturday evening word came from a companion of Dudley Murison's, who was also in the London Scottish and in the same hospital at Boulogne, that Dudley was dead. As yet there is no official report. At last Sunday's evening service of the Highgate Presbyterian Church (with which the family are connected) Sir John D. McClure, LL.D., headmaster of Mill Hill School, formally announced the facts, but it is still hoped that confirmation may not come. Mr. Dudley Murison was an engineer, and completed his scientific education at a famous engineering school in Germany, taking a high diploma before he reached his majority. He had since been extending his practical experience, and seemed to have before him a bright future in his profession. The portrait of him which we give is reproduced from a group of his company taken in France. Mr. Guy Murison passed the Minor examination in October 1910, and since then had been with his father's company, but latterly had travelled for a manufacturing firm. Mr. R. M. Hamilton was also wounded in this engagement, and is now in London recovering. Mr. and Mrs. Murison have a third son, Mr. Kenneth R. Murison, in the Highland Mountain Batteries. They have received many expressions of sympathy.

Miscellaneous.

Contributions of 6l. by the employees of Harrison, Parkinson & Co., chemists and druggists, and 22l. 5s. by those of Stephenson Bros., Ltd., wholesale chemists, Bradford, have been made to the Lord Mayor's War Relief Fund.

The Board of Trade are informed by the Colonial Office that a despatch has been received from the Governor of the Gold Coast stating that, in his opinion and in that of the officer commanding the troops in Togoland, there is now no objection to British traders extending their operations to Togoland.

CANDLES.—A pamphlet has been issued by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade about candles, in which it is shown that the total exports from Germany (1912) were 55,600l.; Austria-Hungary (1913), 14,060l.; and United Kingdom (1913), 435,000l., our share being about six times that of the combined exports of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

THE MASTER OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, has furnished the Executive Council of the Entente Trade League with the names of members of the staff of the University willing to advise British makers of glass and porcelain for scientific purposes, chemicals, chemical and other scientific instruments, optical glass and instruments, electrical goods, mathematical instruments, photographic materials, and other goods.

CHEMIST DISPENSERS NOT WANTED.—A rumour has been current that 150 dispensers are required by the recruiting authorities for the R.A.M.C. under the Special Army Order of August 8. We are informed by the War Office, as a result of special inquiry, that this is not the case, more than a sufficient number of men having been obtained. This applies to all ranks of the R.A.M.C. We are also informed by the Director-General of the Medical Department at the Admiralty that there are no vacancies for dispensers on naval hospital-ships. (See p. 63.)

MR. N. H. MARTIN, F.R.S.E., Newcastle-on-Tyne, writes to a local newspaper protesting against the President of the Society of Chemical Industry saying that British chemical-manufacturers have not the enterprise to carry out certain chemical processes in this country. Mr. Martin adds: "I dealt with the subject in an address which I gave before the Newcastle Section of the Society in November 1899, in which I pointed out what were the important factors in handicapping English chemical-manufacturers, and I have to open a further discussion on the subject on the 18th, when I hope our deliberation will take us a stage nearer to a correct understanding of this difficult question."

WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, LTD., have given 100 1-lb. bottles of chloroform and a large quantity of Wright's coal-tar soap for use in the Imperial Service League's newly established hospital for the wounded in France. The Hon. Secretary, in acknowledging the gift, says: "The chloroform and soap will be of the utmost value in the relief of suffering and of the conditions of camp life." Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney have also presented two gross of tablets of Wright's soap to the Guernsey Committee for Helping Wounded Soldiers in French Hospitals, and some of this was distributed to each of six hospitals last week. They have also sent another gift of soap to the British Red Cross Society.

IODINE IN SKIN-WOUNDS.—The Paris correspondent of "The Lancet," writing on the arrangements of the French Medical Service (November 7, p. 115), recommends the swabbing of wounds with tincture of iodine to secure asepsis. To be effectual the swabbing should be immediate, and this is best done by having the tincture in ampoules. Such ampoules are provided by the French authorities, and we may remind our readers that Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. some time ago introduced these here, each one being encased in cotton-wool and fabric, so that when crushed between thumb and forefinger the tincture saturates the casing, and it can thus be applied at once. Chemists should make business out of the idea.

TECHNICAL ALIEN ENEMIES.—Writing to "The Times" of November 9, in appreciation of our contemporary's observations on this subject, Sir John Brunner, Bart., says: "In the case of naturalised Germans and Austrians, if we have at hand trustworthy evidence of their good will towards us we ought to secure their friendship. Permit me to enforce this statement by reference to my late friend, Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S. He was born in Cassel, but he was one of those who, to use your own words, 'had the misfortune to have been born under a Government which they detest.' He took the Oath of Allegiance to her Majesty over thirty years ago, for the sole reason that he detested the overbearing, brutal character of the Prussian Government, and desired to be one of a free people. He made a gift to the nation, at great cost, of the Davy-Faraday Laboratory, for

the free use of scientific students, and he bequeathed to the nation a very valuable collection of Old Masters. To my mind such a man should be cordially accepted as a fellow-subject by all who are endowed with the insight which you display." "The Times" concluded its observations thus: "The fact which has been grasped so slowly is that the problem here, more than in any other country in the world, is of immense magnitude and complexity, and that it is not to be settled merely on the technical grounds of name or origin or naturalisation. It is not the obvious alien who is the most dangerous 'enemy in our midst.'"

Pharmaceutical Motor-ambulance.

Mr. James Aspell, 33 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells, informs us that there has been some response to his appeal to the staffs of British retail chemists by managers and seniors willing to help in working the scheme in different parts of the country, along with amounts they are prepared to subscribe. Among other useful suggestions, is one made by Mr. J. J. Loughran (Messrs. Black & Co., 81 St. James's Street, Brighton), in which he is prepared to call on the staffs in Brighton and send Mr. Aspell a list of amounts he can get, and when the scheme is under a committee and a recognised treasurer is appointed he will undertake to send the money along. It is very important that every town and city should be worked in Great Britain in such a way, and Mr. Aspell would like to hear from willing workers. He suggests that each subscriber should undertake to write to his friends in other towns and bring to their notice the appeal and how they are supporting it. I have now a growing number who are helping so, and donations varying from 1s. to 10s. are being promised. A solicitor practising in Tunbridge Wells has offered to act as Hon. Treasurer, and will get accounts properly audited gratis, but Mr. Aspell is anxious to get promises of 100l. before asking him to undertake the work. Substantial trustees with a committee will then be ready to work.

Worsley Hall as a Hospital.

Mr. J. Cleworth, pharmacist and photographer, Ducie Street, Manchester, has taken a series of photographs of the Red Cross Hospital, Worsley Hall, Manchester, in the equipment of which Manchester pharmacists and the drug-trade have taken such a keen interest. They comprise, besides the photograph which we reproduce, pictures of the entrance-hall, the storeroom, kitchen, and groups of patients. To take these Mr. Cleworth obtained special permission, and he had the advantage of being shown over the hospital by Surgeon-Commandant G. A. Wright, F.R.C.S. The dispensary, which has been furnished by the Manchester chemists, is very well equipped, and the dispensing is done by qualified pharmacists at stated hours. The dispensary does not lend itself to the photographic art, as it is in a somewhat confined position—it was, in fact, the butler's



WORSLEY HALL.

pantry until the Hall was taken over as a Red Cross hospital. The following local firms have given much help in furnishing the dispensary: Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Hough, Hoseason & Co., Jewsbury & Brown, Bengers Food, Ltd., Wm. Mather, Ltd., Edward Taylor, Ltd., J. Quilliam & Co., and Mottershead & Co. In addition, subscriptions, with promises to help in maintaining the dispensary for at least twelve months, have been received from other members of the local drug-trade. The dispensary is under the management of a committee of pharmacists.

News of German Pharmacy.

Germany has removed the export prohibition on ethyl chloride, methyl chloride, and mixtures of both in glass tubes and flasks up to 100 grams and in metal tubes up to

120 grams. Microscopes have also been taken off the prohibited list.

POISONING WITH METHYL ALCOHOL.—Seven soldiers, men of the German army at the eastern theatre of war, have died in consequence of drinking gin which contained a considerable quantity of methyl alcohol. Thirty other soldiers had to be treated in hospitals on account of the liquor, six of them not being expected to recover.

ARMY SURGEONS.—The number of German army surgeons who have been killed is stated by the "Deutsch Med. Wochenschr." to be seventy-four, besides thirty-seven wounded, thirteen missing, eight deaths, and three prisoners. The Austrian list is eight killed, twenty-five wounded, one missing, and twenty-two invalided. The German iron cross has been bestowed on 180 army surgeons. The total number of surgeons in the German army is 9,000, but more are wanted.

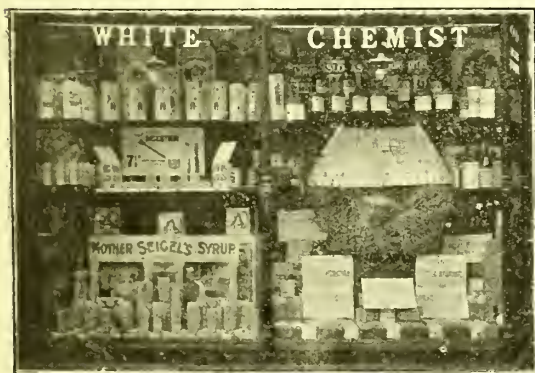
THE CHEMICAL-WORKS VORM. DR. HEINRICH BYK (BERLIN).—The annual report of the directors states that the net profits amount to 135,381m., against 62,663m. last year. Owing to the war no dividend will be distributed, and, after placing 6,769m. to the reserve, the balance (123,612m.) is carried forward. The company's Paris branch has been confiscated by the French Government. Owing to the war the company has been obliged to restrict, and in some departments to stop, working, but the pharmaceutical department has been kept going.

TWO IRON CROSSES.—Kommerzienrat Fritz Heimann, of Cologne, captain in the German army, has been awarded a second Iron Cross. His first was won in the Franco-German campaign of 1870, when, as a Cuirassier, he was made an officer, and after the war he joined the army as a regular officer. He retired later in order to superintend the business of Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Jülich-Platz. When the present war broke out he again placed his services at the disposal of his country, in spite of his sixty-seven years, and at the head of a reserve Landwehr battalion was wounded by a shrapnel bullet at Neuport.

HAMBURG DRUG-MARKETS.—The following are some of the prices which were ruling on the Hamburg market: Peru balsam, 22.50m. per kilo.; glycerin, 255m. per 100 kilos.; lycopodium, 6.25m. per kilo.; Russian ergot, 7m. per kilo.; German ergot, 6m. to 6.25m. per kilo.; American turpentine oil, 113m. per 100 kilos.; Mexican ditto, 103m.; cream of tartar (99 to 100 per cent.), 220m. per 100 kilos.; colophony, from 23.50m. per 100 kilos. for Grecian to 37m. for American, which is in very short supply. Lycopodium and nitric acid are also very scarce indeed. Phosphorus is exceedingly scarce, as this has hitherto been imported from England, but a native manufacturer protests that he will soon supply all that is wanted.

CHEMISTS' WINDOWS.

New ideas for dressing windows are invited. Photographs of windows sent to the Editor for reproduction should be accompanied by notes on how the displays were arranged.



A Corn-stack in a Window.

In our issue of October 24 we stated that Mr. W. E. White, pharmacist, Gainsborough, had helped his business in agricultural specialities by having a miniature corn-stack erected in his window by an old assistant, now a farmer. The photograph shows it.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

Brevities.

Mr. Edwin J. Wollard, 107 High Street, Waltham Cross, is applying to the Hertfordshire County Council for an agri-horticultural poison-licence.

Paddington Guardians have appointed Miss F. M. F. Jones, chemist and druggist, assistant dispenser at their infirmary. The appointment has been approved by the Local Government Board.

Wandsworth Borough Council have appointed Mrs. A. M. Nicol to act as temporary dispenser at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries during the absence of the regular dispenser, Mr. E. Hunt, on military service.

At the annual meeting of the City of Bradford Co-operative Society, held last week, it was stated that the Drug and Dispensing Department had made a profit during the past half-year equal to 1s. 2½d. per pound. The directors regretted to have to report a considerable decrease in business, which was attributed to the war and other adverse circumstances.

War Prices in Bradford.

The Executive of the Bradford and District Pharmacists' Association has issued the following recommendations as to the minimum prices of war-affected drugs:

Acid. citric., 5½d. per oz.; adeps lanae (lanoline), 4d. per oz.; lanoline, 1d. tins now 2d.; acid. tartaric., 2½d. oz., 4½d. 2 oz., 8d. 4 oz.; aether. chlor., 5d. per oz.; ammon. brom., 5d. per oz.; ammon. chlor., 1d. per oz., 2½d. 4 oz., 8d. per lb.; bism. carb., 1s. 3d. per oz.; camphor, 3d. per oz.; cera alb., 2½d. per oz.; cera flav., 2d. per oz.; ferri et ammon. cit., 5d. per oz.; ferri et quinnæ cit., 2d. per dr.; fsl. bacha., 9d. per oz.; flor. anthem., 2d. per oz.; formaldehyde, 2d. per oz.; glycerinum, 2d. per oz. (by weight); glycerin. acid. tannic., 4d. per oz. (by weight); gum. tragacanth. pulv., No. 1 9d. per oz., No. 2 6d. per oz.; hydrarg. perchlor., 6d. per oz.; iodoform, 5d. per dr.; lin. belladonnae meth., 6d. per oz.; paraffinum liq. alb., 2d. per oz.; potass. bromidum, 5d. per oz.; potass. nitras, 1d. per oz., 9d. per lb.; potass. permanganas, 3d. per oz.; potass. tart. acid., 2½d. per oz., 2 oz. 4½d., 4 oz. 8d.; sacch. lact., 2d. per oz., 2 oz. 3½d., 4 oz. 6d., 1s. 9d. per lb.; sod. bromidum, 5d. per oz.; sod. salicylas, 7d. per oz.; bism. lozenges, 3d. per oz.; seltzogene charges, 5-pt. 2s. 6d. per doz., 3-pt. 2s. per doz.; saccharin, 3s. per oz.; bottles do., 100's at 10½d., 200's at 1s. 6d.; phenacetin tabs., 25's at 6d.; phenac. and caffein. tabs., 25's at 7½d.; pulv. seidlitz, 1d. each, 1s. per box; Hunyadi Janos and Apenta waters, 1s. 3d. per bottle; Vichy water, 1s.

Sale of Narcotics.

At a comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on October 29, a further report was received from the Censor's Board regarding restrictions in the sale of opium and other narcotics. The Board recommended, and it was agreed, that Clause 4 of their original report, which had been referred back to them in July, should read as follows:

That with regard to prescriptions which, when fully made up, contain 1 per cent. (1 grain in 110 minims, which is approximately 4.5 grains to the fluid ounce) or more of the alkaloids in question, and in the case of every preparation intended for subcutaneous use, the doctor should state in his prescription the number of doses to be supplied. The prescription should not be dispensed more than once unless at each renewal it is fully signed and dated by a qualified medical practitioner.

West Bromwich.

Twelve wounded Belgians are being treated at West Bromwich Hospital, where there is an excellent x-ray apparatus for locating bullets. All are progressing favourably.

Mr. J. M. Withers, Vice-President of the local Pharmaceutical Association, officiated as M.C. at a successful whist-drive held in the Town Hall on November 4 in aid of the Belgian Refugees at Churchfields, West Bromwich.

Liverpool.

Alkaloids and other fine chemicals have been made at Runcorn. The experimental stages have been passed with success. Crude iodine has been "resublimed," and shortly aceto-salicylic acid will be produced. Other experiments are also being conducted by the Widnes chemical-manufacturers.

It has been decided that the joint smoking-concert of the Liverpool Chemists' Association and the Birkenhead, Wallasey, and District Chemists' Association, which generally takes place in November, and is always such a great success, always yielding a large sum for the Benevolent Fund, shall not be held this year.

Manchester.

A pharmacy and drug-store has been opened in Burlington Street, Oxford Road. On one of the windows is the legend "On paplai Francais. Men sprekkt Belgian."

The chemist's shop recently vacated by Messrs. Withnall & Co. in Jackson Street, Hulme, is now a tobacco and sweet shop, with the pharmaceutical coat-of-arms still over the door.

A well-known pharmacy in Withington, Manchester, has just changed hands, the proprietor of a Rusholme pharmacy having taken it, and the proprietor of the Withington pharmacy has gone to the Rusholme pharmacy.

Mr. W. H. Veno and Mr. William Hughes (chemist and druggist) made rousing speeches at a big meeting at the Palace, Sale, on November 5, which was for the purpose of stimulating recruiting. Mr. Veno is a particularly forceful speaker, and had an excellent response to his call for volunteers. Last Saturday's acknowledgments of contributions to the Manchester local relief fund included 20*l.* as a second contribution from Jewsbury & Brown, Ltd., 10*l.* being from the company and 10*l.* from the employes.

Contracts for Drugs, etc.

Settlement has been notified of the following contracts for articles in which our subscribers are interested:

Camberwell Guardians.—Messrs. J. Burrough, Ltd., for rectified spirit (2*l.* 6*d.* per gal.); Messrs. T. J. Smith & Nephew, for cod-liver oil (80*s.* per barrel of 25 gals.).

Northampton Town Council.—Mr. E. Y. Stuckey, chemist and druggist, for annual supply of drugs and chemicals.

Stockport Guardians.—Arnfield & Sons, Ltd., chemists and druggists, for drugs.

Poisoning Cases.

Seven cases of poisoning have been reported during the week. Three of these were suicidal cases. The poisons implicated were carbolic acid, opium, rat-poison (strychnine), spirit of salt, and one unknown poison. In regard to the death of George E. Smith, Whitstable, evidence was given by Mr. F. T. Couper, chemist and druggist, to the effect that deceased obtained a shillingsworth of laudanum from him, stating it was for rubbing his joints. He was interrupted in making the entry in the poison-book, and Smith promised to return and sign the book, but did not do so. A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

From Various Courts.

At Bradford City Police Court on October 29, the Degreasing Co., Ltd., Bradford, was fined 2*l.*, and 19*s.* 6*d.* costs, for keeping more than 3 gals. of petroleum without a licence.

The Bristol Bench on November 2 sentenced Charles H. Deshormes, *alias* J. Holmes, to twelve months' imprisonment for a cheque fraud on Mr. Herbert J. Plumley, chemist and druggist, Bristol on September 17.

At Barnsley Police Court on November 6, George James, traveller, and John Reedy, hawker, both of Leeds, were committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions on a charge of obtaining sums of money by false pretences from certain shopkeepers in connection with the sale of medicated cigarettes "specially valuable to athletes." The cigarettes were made of stramonium.

At West London Police Court on November 7, Mr. Fordham remanded a dispenser, named Charles Edward Harrison (43), on charges of failing as a convict on

licence to make his monthly report to the police, and with giving false certificates of death. It appeared from the evidence that between March and August of this year the prisoner certified the deaths of children in the East-end of London, signing the certificates "Harold Charles Harrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.," being the name and qualifications of a Lincoln practitioner who, however, serves on an ocean liner. The prisoner had offered his assistance to Dr. W. P. Allen, 245 Bethnal Green Road, E., to whom he represented himself as Surgeon-Major Harrison and the nephew of General Sir Richard Harrison, and was engaged by Dr. Allen at 10*s.* per day. "He seemed a capable doctor," said Dr. Allen in evidence, "and was very popular in the district."

IRISH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

Dispensing for Dependents.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. D. M. Watson), who has in hand the organising of the scheme for dispensing by Irish pharmaceutical chemists of medicines for the dependants of soldiers and sailors, has sent out a letter asking chemists to take part in the scheme. So far three-quarters of the number have agreed to act, and Mr. Watson asks us to remind those who have not yet replied that he would be glad to hear from them as early as possible.

Brevities.

Mr. J. W. Harvey, Ph.C., 31 Great George's Street, Cork, has obtained the diploma in medicine, surgery, and midwifery of the Apothecaries' Hall of Dublin.

The Sligo Guardians at their last meeting unanimously agreed to appoint a dispenser for the Sligo dispensary district at a salary of 80*l.* a year, the person appointed to act also as dispenser at the Sligo Workhouse.

A man named Armstrong has been committed for trial on a charge of having maliciously broken a large plate-glass window in the establishment of Messrs. McCully & Co., chemists and druggists, Waterside, Londonderry.

A runaway horse in Dromore, co. Down, last week, dashed head foremost on to the plate-glass window of the Medical Hall of Mr. J. Dale, Ph.C., at the corner of Church Street and Bridge Street. The damage done amounts to about 30*l.*

Mr. J. E. Connor, J.P., chemist and druggist, has been appointed Hon. Secretary of a Committee formed in Newry to provide a motor-ambulance for the use of wounded at the Front. Sir Wm. Whitla, L.P.S.I., has contributed ten guineas to a similar fund in Belfast, which has already raised over 3,000*l.* for the purpose.

At Belfast County Court on November 5, an action was brought by Wm. M. Campbell, cashier, against Professor E. A. Letts, to recover 10*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the negligence of the defendant in colliding with him at Albion Place, Belfast. Professor Letts was walking in the same direction as Campbell was cycling, when they collided. Judge Craig, in dismissing the case, said one party was as much to blame as the other.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

Aberdeen and the North.

Mr. A. Robertson, chemist and druggist, Elgin, has been appointed a Bailie of the Burgh.

Mr. J. D. Duncan, chemist and druggist, Union Street, Aberdeen, had one of the windows of his pharmacy broken on November 7.

Gordon's Drug-stores seem to have solved the window-lighting problem. Each lamp is enclosed in a long cylinder, and, while the goods are well illuminated, there is little reflection on the pavement outside.

Edinburgh.

Business is again becoming quiet in most districts. Chemists, notwithstanding the restricted lighting permitted, are making seasonable window-displays.

At a chemical-works in Wheatfield Road last week, an employé named George Weir, fifty-five years of age, was found dead in a "mixer." It is supposed that he had been suffocated by the fumes from the chemicals.

At a meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society held in Edinburgh last week, Dr. J. F. Tocher presented his annual report as chemist to the Society. In the course of his remarks he stated that, in his opinion, the production of potash from felspar and other minerals in this country is worthy of consideration.

Glasgow and the West.

Councillor Samuel Lawrence, chemist, Oban, has been elected Junior Bailie of the Burgh.

The golf competition in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund was held over Williamwood Course on November 10 in ideal weather. The winner was Mr. W. Galbraith, with a net score of 61 over 14 holes.

The Trustees of the Glasgow Savings Bank in their advertisement as to unclaimed deposits mention the name of James Pettigrew, chemist, 164 Dumbarton Road (in 1886). Perhaps some reader can inform relatives.

The Trade Committee of the local Association have recommended the following minimum prices, in addition to those already issued: Clarke's Blood Mixture, 2s. 1d.; Doan's Backache and Kidney Pills, 2s. 1d.; Williams' Pink Pills, 2s. 1d.; Lockyer's Hair Restorer, 1s. 3d.; Mineral-waters: Apenta, 1s. 3d.; Contrexéville, 11d.; Hunyadi Janos, 1s. 3d.; Rubinat, 1s. 7d.; Vichy, 11d.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

AN INTERESTING BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE on M. Anicet Olivier Geoffrion, who recently died at Paris, is communicated to a French journal by George Geoffrion (presumably his son or grandson), mobilised at Verdun, 166th Line Regiment, now serving at one of the most important points of the Allies' "far-flung battle line." Born in 1835, in the Indre Department, A. O. Geoffrion was apprenticed at Page's pharmacy in the rue Coquillière, Paris. He was house-pharmacist at the Hôtel Dieu, and preparator to Professor Ossian at the Chemistry Laboratory of the Academy of Medicine. In 1864, after a short stay at Bordeaux, he returned to Paris, and acquired a pharmacy in the rue Pierre-Lescot and rue de la Grande-Truanderie, a modest *officine* principally interesting as having belonged in the time of Louis XV. to Abbé Dumesnil, apothecary-grocer-druggist to Louis the Well-Beloved. During the siege of Paris (1870-71) M. Geoffrion served in the 8th Company of the 14th Battalion of the National Guard, was head pharmacist of the ambulances of the First Arrondissement of Paris, and member of the "Family Council" which collected and handed to General Trochu 320*l.* to purchase a cannon for the defence of the city. The 8th Company is historical as the troop which was the first to enter the Chamber of Deputies on September 4, 1870, to claim and enforce the downfall of the Empire and the establishment of the present Republic.

Paris in War-time.

A RECENTLY returned resident writes: After two fever-fits—the mobilisation period in early August and the German advance nearly a month later—"Paris is herself again," yet not quite her own gay self. The absence of practically the entire adult male population, the exodus of the mass of the richer residential class, and the departure of all the motor-buses and the majority of cabs and horses, give her streets the desolate appearance of those of a huge but sleepy provincial town; an effect heightened by the hundreds of closed shops and offices and the reduced railway traffic at the termini.

The closed establishments come, as a rule, under the head of "magasins de luxe." The vendor of necessities keeps open shop as usual in most cases, and no shopkeeper is more indispensable in war-time than the pharmacist. A few *officines* are closed (I recognise them in many cases as those kept by younger men); "Fermé à cause de mobilisation" is the usual inscription on the shutters. Others are

open, but the proprietor is gone. We know now who is over forty-five. "M. X., is he mobilised?" "Oh, yes, sir; he's only forty-two, you know. He's at the Auxiliary Hospital at Montargis," doing army dispensing, but far enough from the fighting-line, unlike our younger friends, who are often in the "armée active" or the first reserve.

The Faubourg Saint-Honoré is a thoroughfare of numerous pharmacies, and may be styled the central street of English Paris. At the Pharmacie Midy a notice states that the two MM. Bousquet, the proprietor and his son, are both mobilised—one as a surgeon, the other as a pharmacist—and that the pharmacy is "placed under the protection of the public." I turned aside towards the Champs-Élysées to look at Hogg's. Here, over the door, was the finest Union Jack I have seen in Paris (where Great Britain is too often represented by faded and shabby Red Ensigns), flanked by the two Tricolours, French and Belgian. Just outside a khaki-clad R.A.M.C. man drew himself up and saluted French officers passing in a motor-car. Inside, an assistant with the Red Cross armlet was serving ladies, and a younger man stepped forward—Mr. Hayes, who acts as pharmacist to the Hertford (British) Hospital at Levallois-Perret, which I visited a day or two ago. It had been taken over by the British Red Cross, but now only contains a dozen cheerful and convalescent "Tommies."

"So you only go there now two mornings a week, Mr. Hayes?"

"Yes. But we had a busy time when the German advance approached Paris. I was working then till 10 p.m. Yes, they have all one wants there—a nicely fitted-up permanent dispensary; not one improvised since the war, I mean."

"And here? Business quiet and everybody away, I suppose?"

"Many still away, but returning now, I notice. And we have had some large orders from the hospitals; half the big hotels are hospitals now—the Carlton, the Astoria, the Majestic, and so on. They want a lot of things. Why don't you go and see Mr. Collier at the Astoria?"

I promised to do so. "And the battlefields. Did you see any?"

"I had a run down to Meaux with the Red Cross when the battle of the Marne was on; that was when a good many British wounded were about. I may have another run out soon."

"Any shortages in drugs or medicines?"

"No; we got everything we needed. I heard of nothing of the kind."

I went up to the Astoria, the big hotel by the Arc de Triomphe, and was whisked up in the lift to Mr. Collier's sky-parlour sanctum, next door to the pharmacy. He was Parke, Davis & Co.'s manager, and is still, I understand, for the firm quite approved his wish to accept the post of chief pharmacist to the British Red Cross. Things are quieter now, but what a time when the hospital opened! It was September 25 or thereabouts, and men were coming in almost day and night. Everything had to be improvised, stock got in, etc. Mr. Collier went to three places—no chloroform available, and they were operating constantly. Luckily he knew his Paris, and where chloroform could be got. And he "multiplied himself," as our French friends say, till all was in working order and worthy of a Red Cross establishment. Now he was resting on his oars, quite temporarily, for it is probable that the four or five British Red Cross establishments in Paris will be centralised here. But all is now ready, and everybody commendably willing to help. Even the French Customs relax their red tape to hurry in Red Cross material free. I even heard it whispered that the English cigarettes, which are Tommy's favourite solace in hospital, enter gratis as "medical comforts" for the man in khaki, who has so "bien mérité de la patrie."

Returning to the Faubourg, I found a notice regarding the British Red Cross posted up in nearly every pharmacy-window. There is a central office in the Avenue d'Iéna, and the intimation that any "stray," wounded, or sick British soldier can there obtain a bath and change of linen before "reporting" himself was one of those little things which favourably strike one who has seen in what states men come back "from the Front." As I passed the Rothschild mansion, in the Faubourg Saint-Honoré, I saw a wounded Zouave brought up in a motor-cab and limping on two sticks into the courtyard of the ambulance there, his white, baggy trousers spattered with mud and a week's stubble on his unwashed face.

Most of the big perfumeries remain open. Some, like Houbigant's, announce limited business-hours—9 till noon and 2 till 5 p.m. Lenthéric's was open as usual; so were all the pharmacies in this part of Paris. The "Anglo-American" Pharmacy, kept by M. Clerfond, stands immediately opposite the main entrance to the Hôtel Meurice,

now taken over as a hospital by the Association des Dames Françaises. These same French Red Cross ladies have installed their charges in the Hôtel Continental. The Red Cross flag also hangs over the Hôtel St. James and Albany. The varied but ever neat dresses of the British nurses and a few khaki-clad ambulance men are conspicuous as one passes under the arcades of the Rue de Rivoli. Here many shops are closed. The Louvre is open, and devotes one window to a full-size model of an ambulance pharmacy, with a doctor in the most correct and immaculate of laboratory blouses, and bewitching wax ladies in costumes graceful enough to tempt every elegant Parisienne to join a hospital staff. I understand, by the way, that the authorities have formally forbidden French ambulance nurses to wear their uniforms outside the hospitals, a measure which will limit the adoption of such dresses by those whose aim is coquetry rather than personal service. The Pharmacie Behal, in the Rue de Rivoli, hangs out the Red Ensign beside the Tricolour, and keeps open shop as usual. The Geneva Cross is not banned in trade here, as it is in England.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is subscribed for and supplied weekly to all the members of nine Chemists' Societies in Australia and New Zealand.

New Zealand.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES AND THE TARIFF.—Section 125 of the Customs Act, 1913, provides that the value for purposes of duty of any proprietary medicinal or toilet preparation shall be the value of the article completely finished and ready for sale in the country of export, notwithstanding the fact that the preparation as imported has not been completely manufactured, put up, and labelled. The estimated cost of the labour and material used and expended in New Zealand in completing the manufacture or in putting-up or labelling the same may be deducted. An amendment proposed in the present Session of Parliament allows for the case that the proprietary article is not sold in the country of export under the proprietary or trade name. The collector must then determine the fair market value of the preparation in such manner and at such sum as he thinks just.

NETHERLANDS NOTES.

New Theory of Gummosis.—Professor Beijerinck has communicated an interesting paper to the Royal Academy of Science (Physics and Mathematics Section) at Amsterdam, in which the earlier theories of gummosis in plants are outlined and an account given of Professor Beijerinck's own recent work on the subject. Professor Beijerinck has studied the gummosis of peach-trees and almond-trees, and he does not agree that it should be considered as a pathological process. He is of opinion that gummosis is part of the normal process of development of the plant, which is stimulated by wounding. If the wound-stimulus ceases to operate when the wound is healing, the further development of the plant is quite normal; parasitism, however, causes the wound-stimulus to become chronic, and thus a chronic gummosis ensues. This wound-stimulus proceeds from cells which are dying in consequence of wounding or of parasitism, which can therefore be considered as the direct causes of gummosis. This theory is based on several experiments which are described in the paper.

Is Science International?—At the meeting of the Royal Academy of Science in Amsterdam on October 31, Dr. Brouwer, Professor of Mathematics in the Amsterdam University, called attention to the warlike utterances of several men of science in England and Germany, and suggested the idea that the Academy ask the International Association of Academies to see that this sort of thing is not repeated. The Chairman (Professor Lorentz) agreed. He too regretted that the war has broken the ties between the scientists of different countries, and has thus disturbed the international collaboration for the sake of science and humanity. Certainly it will be the task of the Amsterdam Royal Academy to try to promote the resumption of international research, but Professor Lorentz thinks that the time for this has not yet come. Professor Cohen, Professor Kamerlingh Onnes, and Professor Moll were of the same opinion as Professor Brouwer, and Professor Moll expressed the hope that the matter should not be postponed indefinitely, but should be kept before them for opportune action. The Chairman agreed.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Alleged Slander by Rexall.—The action Andrew v. United Drug Co. (*C. & D.*, October 31, Col. Supp.) came before Lord Ormisdale in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on November 10, for the adjustment of issues to be submitted to the jury at the trial. A continuation of the adjustment was granted, counsel having stated that negotiations are proceeding with a view to the settlement of the action.

Sale of a Dental Practice.—In the King's Bench Division on November 10, Mrs. Ada de Pinna, a widow, recovered from Harold John Dear 261*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* under an agreement for the sale of a dental business at 370 Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush. The special jury came to this decision in the matter, along with Mr. Justice Coleridge, in the absence of the defendant, who is a captain and adjutant in a Territorial regiment stationed at Bow.

Picric-acid Manufacture.—At the Leeds Town Hall on November 6, Major Cooper-Key, chief inspector of explosives for the Home Office, held an inquiry into the appeal of Messrs. Brotherton & Co., chemical-manufacturers, Leeds, against the refusal of the West Riding County Council to grant a licence to the firm to manufacture picric acid at their works at Stourton (see *C. & D.*, October 3, p. 40). The Inspector said that as long as the applicants conform with the regulations they are entitled to a licence. The Home Office considered that there is no chance of an explosion from the acid itself if not more than 2,000 lb. of it be stored in any one place. A considerable amount of evidence was given on both sides, and the Inspector intimated that he would report to the Home Office.

Not an Alien Enemy.—In the City of London Court, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., on November 3, Robert Reitmeyer, trading as the Bavarian Rubber and Asbestos Works, 63 Crutched Friars, E.C., claimed 11*l.* against M. S. Moscovitz, 83 Whitechapel Road, for motor-tyres supplied. Objection was raised that the plaintiff was a German or an Austrian subject, and was therefore an alien enemy. Judge Rentoul observed that Bavaria is in Germany. Plaintiff's solicitor said that people often traded in names that were not their own. Judge Rentoul: No doubt. Plaintiff said he was born in Venice. His father's family was of German origin, but his mother was Italian. He was born and brought up in Italy, and completed his studies for two years in Germany. He had been in England for twenty-two years, and was naturalised many years ago. Judge Rentoul decided that the plaintiff was a British subject, and he found for him, with costs.

Alien Enemies' Patents.—During the hearing last week of an application by Read Holliday & Sons for the suspension in their favour of a group of hydra-blue patents and two diamond-black patents, the property of alien enemies, Mr. Joseph Turner, applicants' managing director, said he thought a British firm should have some special protection after it has gone to the great cost of installing new plant; to which the Comptroller of Patents replied that the rule the Board of Trade will follow is this: If, at the end of the war, a reasonable continuing licence be offered by the patentee, the war licence will be withdrawn; if no reasonable licence be offered, the war licence will be continued. The applicants accepted an offer by the owners of the black-dye patents to grant an exclusive licence on the terms of a minimum manufacture of 5 tons of powder a month (or a corresponding quantity of paste) and a royalty of 1½*d.* per lb. on the powder, or 7½ per cent.

Radius Agreement.—In the King's Bench Divisional Court on November 10, before Justices Horridge and Rowlatt, A. A. Macdonald, Ltd., manufacturers of artificial teeth, Huddersfield, appealed against a decision given against them by Deputy-Judge Perks at the Dewsbury County Court on June 29. Appellants' case was that they had employed a Mr. Crooke as a district superintendent of canvassers. On his appointment he signed an agreement, one of the clauses of this specifying that on his leaving his employment he should not within twelve months enter into a similar business within five miles of Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Castleford, Batley, or Wakefield, where the appellants have branches. Mr. Crooke left the appellants' employ, and opened a dentist's business at Dewsbury and Castleford. An injunction was refused in the Dewsbury County Court. Their Lordships allowed the appeal, with costs, and held that the agreement was a reasonable one. An injunction was granted against the respondent.

A Hair-brush Maker's Claim.—Judge Cluer, sitting in the Shoreditch County Court on November 10, heard the case of Messenger v. Rigby, Battock, Ltd., in which the

applicant sought an award under the Workmen's Compensation Act in respect to an injury alleged to have been received in the course of his employment with the respondents. The applicant said he was glueing the back of a hair-brush when the bristles ran into his hand. He took no notice at the time, but at the end of a week his foreman said it looked so bad that he had best go home, and he then told him of the accident he had with the bristles. He was paid from his sick-club for a time, and also the National Insurance from July 26 to October 20, when he was told that he must ask for an award as it was an accident. He did not think the finger would ever get well, as it had withered and was stiff. He agreed that he had had blood-poisoning several times through boils, and an abscess since 1911. The balance of the medical evidence was to the effect that the ailment was not anthrax, and the foreman of the works stated that in all his fifty-five years' experience he had not heard of a similar case. His Honour found for the respondents, with costs, remarking that the idea of a prick from a bristle was too remote, and he had to bear in mind that the applicant never told the sick-club or the Insurance anything about it.

Inconsiderate Police.—At the Market Weighton Police Court on November 4, Charles Holmes Robinson, chemist and druggist, was summoned, under Section 17 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, for refusing to supply a certain quantity of laudanum to an inspector. P.C. Baron, assistant inspector, stated that when he visited the defendant's shop and asked for a shillingworth of laudanum, defendant asked him what he wanted it for. Witness told him it was required for analysis, whereupon defendant said, "It is market-day, and I am up to the head in work. I can't be bothered now." Witness informed him that he had been instructed to take samples, and he must be supplied. Defendant persisted in his refusal, telling witness to call later on for the laudanum. Defendant did not now deny the accuracy of the officer's evidence. Market-day, he said, was the busiest day of the week, and he really had no time between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m. If the officer had called later he would have supplied him. He had no fault to find with the police, and he had no desire to place any impediment in the way of the administration of the Act, but he thought they might have chosen a time when he was less busy. Mr. Harry Wray, who defended Mr. Robinson, said the defendant had on four occasions during the past eight months stopped his business in order to comply with the requirements of the authorities. The Magistrates imposed a fine of 10s., and costs.

Apothecaries Act, 1815.

THE BURDEN CASE. RENEWED ATTEMPT TO APPEAL.

In the Court of Appeal, London, before Lords Justices Buckley, Phillimore, and Pickford, on November 9, Mr. Wynn renewed his application, by special permission, for leave to appeal from a decision of a King's Bench Divisional Court, affirming a judgment of Deputy-Judge Farrant, in the Worcester County Court, in the action of the Apothecaries' Society *v.* Burden (see *C. & D.*, November 7, p. 625).

Mr. Wynn, in the course of his speech, said he wished to go beyond what was adduced in the Divisional Court. He wanted to cite another definition, which he thought would show the strength of the appellant's case.

Lord Justice Buckley: We are not trying the case here or deciding the definition. The only point before us is, are you entitled to appeal?

Mr. Wynn said the whole point was the meaning of the word "apothecary." He contended the word should be taken in its original meaning when the Act was passed. Unless his client were allowed to appeal he would not have justice, and it was a matter that touched the liberty of the subject.

Lord Justice Buckley: Lord Justice Pickford suggests that possibly you have got that already.

Mr. Wynn then stated that in Henry VIII.'s time an apothecary was described as a physician's cook, adding that it was Chief Justice Best's judgment that had caused all the mischief.

Lord Justice Phillimore said the defendant's object was to get a decision in the House of Lords, but the matter had already been decided twice by the Court of Appeal.

Mr. Wynn said that was when three Judges were sitting, but he hoped in an important matter such as this all six Lords Justices would sit.

Lord Justice Buckley: It would make no difference if six did sit. We should be bound by the previous decisions of the Court.

Mr. Wynn said however that might be in the present view, he had other matters which he should bring before the Court which had not been considered before. Between

1815 and 1824 the Act was properly administered, but improperly so after that date. He desired to go back and have the 1815 decision upheld.

Lord Justice Buckley said the matter had already been twice decided by that Court. One of the learned Judges said the question was whether a chemist and druggist differs from an apothecary in this—that the chemist and druggist sells merely as a tradesman, but that an apothecary prescribes as well. In this case the defendant prescribed, therefore was subject to the process brought against him by the Apothecaries' Society. Another of the Judges said the case was too clear for argument, and added that he had not been able to see any real arguable point in it from beginning to end. With that he agreed. The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Phillimore, in agreeing, said if there were a large body of people who wished to have the matter reopened and have a judgment of the House of Lords, that could be done under a rule by applying for a *certiorari* to have the case referred to the High Court. He did not, however, think that course should be encouraged, because it was an unmeritorious application.

Lord Justice Pickford was of the same opinion, and the appeal was dismissed.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re Edward Robert Hoblyn, Plymouth, Chemist and Druggist.—This debtor attended for his adjourned public examination at Plymouth Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar McCrae, on November 6. In answer to the Official Receiver (Mr. A. N. F. Goodman), debtor said his takings for many years averaged 1,300*l.* per annum. The books produced showed the figures down to 1909, but since 1909 the books were missing, having been lost when he changed premises. Part of his takings he paid into the bank, but his personal expenses and the wages of his assistant he paid out of cash received. The Registrar observed that the books showed that the takings, which at one time averaged over 100*l.* per month, had latterly fallen off considerably. The Official Receiver stated that the books had elucidated matters to some extent, and he had no objection to the examination being closed. No creditors attended to ask questions, and on the application of Mr. W. E. Ambrose, who represented the debtor, the examination was closed.

Re Joseph Melbourne Johnson, High Street, Upton-on-Severn, Worcestershire, Chemist and Druggist.—The creditors met at the Worcester Bankruptcy Offices on November 6, the Assistant Official Receiver (Mr. Clement Hoult) presiding. The debtor's statement of affairs showed that gross liabilities totalled 661*l.* 15s. 6*d.*, of which 630*l.* 7s. 2*d.* was expected to rank for dividend, and assets were estimated to produce 102*l.* 3s., from which had to be deducted 18*l.* 8s. 4*d.* for rent, preferential wages, etc., leaving a deficiency of 546*l.* 12s. 6*d.* The debtor attributed his failure to insufficient capital, bad trade, and neglecting to keep proper accounts. The excess of liabilities over assets twelve months ago was estimated at 394*l.* 0s. 6*d.* From the official statement it appears that the debtor in October 1910 purchased a pharmacy at Upton-on-Severn for 110*l.*, which he had carried on up to the time of his bankruptcy. He had saved 70*l.*, and made arrangements with his bankers to be allowed an overdraft of 100*l.* upon the guarantee of his father-in-law. He had never made sufficient from his business to pay living expenses, and admitted that he knew he was insolvent in March 1913, but had borrowed, and the difficulties increased until on October 16 a private meeting of creditors was held, but he had not been able to find a guarantee for payment of 7s. 6*d.* in the pound, when a distress was levied for 35*l.*, being twelve months' rent. The debtor then filed his petition. He had only kept a purchase ledger, day-book, and record of takings at the shop. The case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver. The public examination of the debtor was held on November 10, when he stated that the business was doing about 3*l.* a week when he bought it, and he brought the receipts up to about 10*l.* a week. In reply to his solicitor, he stated that for the last two years he had been trying to sell the business, and he hoped to receive sufficient money to pay his creditors 20s. in the pound. The National Insurance Act had injured his business, as he did not prescribe so much as formerly. The examination was closed.

RADIO-ACTIVE DIAMONDS.—Diamonds exposed to the action of radium by Sir William Crookes about twelve years ago became highly radio-active, and are still so, in spite of drastic treatment with strong acids.

BIRTH.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

STRACHAN.—At Cartref Ni, 2 Greendykes Road, Dundee, on November 9, the wife of R. Guild Strachan, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

HARRIS—HOLLOWAY.—At St. John's Church, Bulawayo, Matabeleland, Africa, on October 6, A. Norman Harris, chemist and druggist (of Lennon, Ltd.), to Beatrice, younger daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. Holloway, Bramley, Hants. [Mr. and Mrs. A. Norman Harris arrived in England, per R.M.S. *Norman*, on November 3 for a brief holiday.]

HEATLEY—McMURRAY.—At Keady Parish Church, by the Rev. M. B. Hogg, M.A., Rector, on November 5, Robert Heatley, Ph.C., Ennis, co. Clare, son of the late Mr. William Heatley, Drummond, Richhill, co. Armagh, to Susan, daughter of Mr. Samuel McMurray, Darkley, Keady, co. Armagh.

PEDELTLY—SIMPSON.—At the Wesleyan Church, Crook, by the Rev. J. Philips, on November 11, W. A. Pedeltly, chemist and druggist, Esh Winning, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pedeltly, Laburnum House, Crook, to E. Florence, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Simpson, Bellevue, Crook.

DEATHS.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

BANKS.—At Orleans House, Orleans Road, Crouch End, London, N. (the residence of her son-in-law), on November 6, Christina Connack, widow of Mr. John Banks, chemist and druggist, Wick, aged seventy-seven.

CHISLETT.—At Clydesdale Cottage, Lanark, on November 5, Mr. Charles Chislett, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-six.

HALLSWORTH.—At 16 Cedar Grove, Armley, Leeds, on November 2, Mr. Samuel Hallsworth, chemical-manufacturer, aged eighty-six.

LAINE.—On October 30, Mr. Robert Laine, chemist and druggist, Melksham, Wilts, aged eighty-five. Mr. Laine retired some years ago, and was succeeded by Mr. J. E. Bush.

MURPHY.—At 24 Girtton Road, Sydenham, S.E., on November 6, Miriam, wife of Mr. Frank J. Murphy, representative of Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton.

PACKWOOD.—At Hunter's Road, Handsworth, on November 5, Mr. Charles Packwood, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-seven. Mr. Packwood carried on business in Summer Lane.

PAY.—On November 2, Mr. Harry Hilder Pay, chemist and druggist, St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged fifty-seven.

SHELLEY.—At Bilston, on November 10, Mr. John Burton Shelley, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five. Deceased was apprenticed to the late Mr. G. Kimberley, whose business he afterwards took over and carried on ever since, although for the past fifteen years he has not taken an active part in the management. He was registered as being in business before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Mr. Shelley took an active part in the Temperance movement, and had been a local preacher of the Wesleyan Connexion for over half a century. He was a widower, and leaves a daughter and several sons, one of whom is a member of the Walsall Town Council.

WARD.—At Hobart, Tasmania, on September 21, Mr. Moses Ward, aged eighty-seven. Mr. Ward was born in Devonshire, England, in 1823, and carried on business at Barnstaple until 1862, when he emigrated to Brisbane, and started the first wholesale drug-business in Queensland. In 1881 he disposed of his business in consequence of bad health, and retired for some years, but in 1892 started again in the old premises. This business is still carried on by his sons, one of whom is Mr. J. W. Ward, the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board.

Died of Wounds.

HICKEY.—On October 19, Corporal Cecil Hickey, 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, son of Mr. Harry Hickey, aged thirty-two.

MURISON.—At the Military Hospital, Boulogne, on November 3, Dudley B. Murison, son of Mr. John Murison, managing director of Parke's Drug-stores, Ltd., aged twenty-three.

Killed in Action.

CONYNGHAM.—In East Africa, Captain Cecil Taylour Conyngham, R.A.M.C., M.B., B.Ch., fourth son of Mr. Henry Conyngham, Ph.C., of Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., Dublin.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. JOSEPH FELS, Philadelphia, U.S.A., proprietor of Fels-Naptha Soap, who died on February 22, left estate sworn for purposes of the English grant at 123,328l. 8s. 3d. gross, with net personalty 91,125l. 8s. 7d.

MR. WALTER CLEAVE, chemist and druggist, Fore Street, Chudleigh, who died on September 24, left estate of the gross value of 4,155l. 4s. 2d., of which 394l. 12s. 5d. is net personalty. Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Beatrice Cleave, the sole executrix.

MR. THOMAS MORRIS DAVIES, chemist and druggist, 20 Bodfor Street and West Parade, Rhyl, who died on August 27, left estate valued at 4,180l. 6s. 5d. gross, with net personalty 600l. 15s. 5d. Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Anne Davies, the sole executrix.

MR. ROBERT BRODIE, chemist and druggist, 8 Apsley Place, Glasgow, who died on August 19, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 1,159l., of which 1,004l. is Scottish estate. Probate of his deed of settlement has been granted to Mr. Wm. P. M. Black, 136 Wellington Street, Glasgow, and Mr. Jas. Milton, 419 Gallowgate, Glasgow.

MR. JAMES LABOUCHERE, 23 Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, London, S.W., Colonial broker, who died on June 18, intestate and widower, left unsettled property of the gross value of 12,743l. 6s. 1d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at 6,971l. 16s. 4d. Letters of administration of his property have been granted to his son, Mr. F. A. Labouchere, 15 Draycott Avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

FROM OVERSEAS.

CEYLON PURE FOOD AND DRUGS BILL.—This Bill has been introduced into the Ceylon Legislative Council by the Government, and has been read a first time. It embodies the principles of the Imperial Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, as amended by the later Acts of 1879 and 1899. The principal evils aimed at are (a) manufacture, import, or sale of adulterated, impure, misdescribed, or impoverished articles of food or of domestic use or drugs; (b) sale of any article of food or of domestic use or drug not of proper nature, substance, or quality; (c) sale of wrongly compounded articles of food or of domestic use or drugs.

CANADIAN REVENUE LABORATORY REPORTS.—Bulletin 280 of the Inland Revenue Laboratory, recently issued, deals with temperance beverages or "soft drinks," of which 150 samples were examined. The presence of salicylic acid, to prevent fermentation of the sugar, was noted in thirteen samples, but the amount was not excessive in any case. Saccharin (used as a partial substitute for sugar) was found in thirty-four samples. The report states that objection has been taken to the use of this article as a sweetener in the United States of America, but there is no convincing evidence that it is harmful in amounts up to 0.3 gram daily. Bulletin 282 deals with the composition of cattle-medicines. There is a difficulty apparently in deciding whether these samples can be regarded as feeding-stuffs. The definition of feeding-stuffs in the Canadian Act requires the article offered for sale to possess primarily nutritive properties, and does not cover condition-powders and medicines, with which the report deals. The Government analyst (Dr. A. McGill) remarks that "A little thought will suffice to convince anyone that truly potent and effective drugs cannot be present in an article to be used by an unskilled person or fed at haphazard to an animal. Such drugs can only be employed with safety under the guidance of a properly qualified veterinarian."

Municipal Honours.

ON Monday, November 9, municipalities in England and Wales elected Mayors for the coming year. We give notes on the gentlemen connected with pharmacy and chemistry who have been appointed to the chief places in their municipal councils:

Mr. J. E. Bedford, who succeeds Mr. A. E. Brotherton as Lord Mayor of Leeds, is the head of the firm of Wood & Bedford, chemical-manufacturers, Leeds, which is now part of the larger combination of the Yorkshire Dyeware and Chemical Co.

Mr. J. Birkett, Ph.C., is the new Mayor of Morecambe. We gave some notes of Mr. Birkett's career in our issue of October 31, 1914 (Coloured Supplement).

Councillor William Briggs, who has been re-elected Mayor of Lancaster, is a retired chemist. A portrait of Mr. Briggs and some particulars of his career were given in our issue of November 15, 1913, p. 34.

Mr. Owen Aly Clark, the new Mayor of Bury St. Edmunds, is head of the firm of Nunn, Hinnel & Clark, chemists and druggists, Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds.



MR. O. A. CLARK.

Alderman Clark entered the Town Council in 1897, and was Mayor of the borough in 1906-7. He has also served on the West Suffolk County Council. He is a talented musician (*C. & D.*, November 10, 1906, p. 725). Mr. Clark is commandant of the Suffolk XV. V.A.D., and takes great interest in this movement. Men in his squads were successful in obtaining the first and second prizes last year and again this year in the Suffolk County Competition.

Mr. T. Lloyd Jones, chemist and druggist, Denbigh, has again accepted the mayoralty of the borough. He was the subject of a note in the *C. & D.*, November 15, 1913, p. 35. His services as Mayor during the past year have been much esteemed.

Councillor William Sambrook, Ph.C., who was Mayor of Monmouth from 1908 to 1911, has again been selected as the Chief Magistrate of that town.



COUNCILLOR W. SAMBROOK.

Mr. W. A. Wayland, the new Mayor of Deptford, is a member of the firm of W. A. Wayland & Co., manufacturing chemists, Deptford.

At a meeting of Aberystwyth Town Council on November 9, Mr. E. P. Wynne, chemist and druggist, was elected an Alderman.

Mr. J. C. Coles, Ph.C., Market Place, Chippenham, was elected Mayor, and also an Alderman. Mr. Coles has served on the Town Council for twenty-eight years, and previously acted as Mayor in 1890 and 1898.

Major W. B. Robinson has been re-elected to Chesterfield Town Council, and has been appointed Deputy-Mayor of the borough.

The following gentlemen, in addition to those previously notified, have been elected members of their respective municipal councils:

Mr. J. W. Beck, Ph.C., Huntingdon.

Mr. Wm. Herbert Hewett, chemist and druggist, King's Road, has been elected on the Brighton Town Council.

Mr. B. Taylor Lloyd, chemist and druggist, Aberystwyth.

Mr. E. Neale, chemist and druggist, High Street, Chippenham, has been elected an Alderman.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Weekly Record of events and decisions concerning Chemists' interests in Medical Benefit administration and practice.

Stock-mixture Clause.

The Insurance Committees in England which have forwarded to the Commissioners objections by Pharmaceutical Committees to the proposed stock-mixture clause, have received a further letter from the Commissioners pointing out that any delay in submitting such final arrangements may render it difficult for the necessary approval to be secured in sufficient time to issue the statutory notice of revision by the appointed time (see *C. & D.*, October 10, p. 53). The Commissioners are not prepared to waive their requirements with reference to the insertion of the model clause respecting stock mixtures or of a clause to the same effect, or to approve a revised Tariff in which it does not appear. They also require that a copy of the Tariff showing precisely the proposals of Insurance Committees should be forwarded when submitting the arrangements for 1915.

Our Parliamentary correspondent understands that no arrangements have yet been made for the deputation to Mr. Masterman from the Pharmaceutical Society, and it is uncertain at present when it will be received.

Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Winter Session.

ENGLAND.

Birmingham.—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee on November 4, a letter was read from the Chairman (Mr. Shakespear) resigning his position on the Committee on account of his having moved from the district. Mr. Charles Thompson was unanimously elected Chairman, and the Secretary was instructed to thank Mr. Shakespear for the services he had rendered to the Committee. The Secretary reported that the results of the analysis of the 1913 prescriptions had been forwarded to the Panel Committee for investigation, and that the Insurance Committee had forwarded to the Commissioners for their approval a copy of the 1915 Tariff, altered so as to include the stock-mixtures clause. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Commissioners informing them that the Pharmaceutical Committee could not recommend the acceptance of the clause, and drawing their attention to the inadequacy of the time allowed for negotiations, and to the Panel Committee inquiring if they were willing to allow the clause to remain in abeyance.—A meeting of the panel chemists was held on November 5, Mr. C. Thompson presiding. The Secretary reported on the position regarding the 1915 agreements and the scrutiny of the 1913 prescriptions. The subsequent discussion revealed a feeling in favour of "walking warily," in view of the unsettled state of the country and the probability of the whole question of Insurance being reconsidered. Eventually the steps taken by the Pharmaceutical Committee were approved, and a resolution was passed requesting Mr. Masterman to receive a deputation, with a view to securing a readjustment of the many unsatisfactory conditions under which pharmacists are required to provide pharmaceutical service under the Act.

Blackburn.—The Insurance Committee on November 10 approved of a recommendation by the local Medical Committee that vaccines and phylacogens should not be charged to the Drug Fund. The Committee have received the Pharmaceutical Committee's protest against the stock-mixture clause, which concludes with the remark that "it seems to indicate a betrayal of the chemists' loyal position."

Bolton.—The local Pharmacists' Association at a special meeting decided to protest against the inclusion of the stock-mixtures clause in the 1915 agreements, and to support the Local Associations Executive Committee to the extent of resigning from the panel if the Executive Committee think such a step necessary. It was further proposed that the members should accept the ruling of the Pharmaceutical Committee when they publish the result of their recommendation to the Commissioners on the subject. All the members present expressed grave dissatisfaction with the clause, and the opinion was expressed that only the most determined stand would meet the present crisis.

Brighton.—Mr. C. G. Yates presided at a meeting of the local Association of Pharmacy, held at the Camera Club, Castle Square, on Friday, November 6. Among other business discussed was the stock-mixture clause of Insurance dispensing agreements. Mr. C. S. Ashton (Hon. Secretary)

having reviewed the Insurance situation, it was resolved that the Pharmaceutical Committees should be empowered to send to the Insurance Committees a resolution of rejection, with a reasoned statement explaining why the rejection was decided upon. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed with the amendments in the Tariff agreed on at the recent conference in London with the British Medical Association. The "Rep. mist." compromise conceded theretofore having already been tried in Brighton and proved hopelessly ineffective, it was considered that the prohibition of the formula "Repeat" should be insisted on. Panel chemists were reminded that if they wished to terminate their agreements with the Insurance Committee at the end of this year, it was necessary to give notice of the fact in writing not later than December 3. It was agreed to defer decision as to remaining on the panel until the next meeting, and a poll on the question will meanwhile be taken. In view of the proposal that a representative deputation shall wait on Mr. Masterman, it was hoped that an amelioration of the outlook might result therefrom. Attention was drawn to the fact that paraffin liq. has not yet been added to the schedule of drugs, which have been seriously affected by war conditions, although the Tariff price is appreciably less than the present wholesale price. Members were requested to write the prescriber's name on the back of the prescription whenever the doctor's signature had been omitted; by so doing the scrutiny of the prescriptions would be facilitated.

Cambridgeshire.—The Insurance Committee have appointed a special Sub-Committee to consider the question of the supply of drugs and appliances, and to go into the matter of excessive prescribing.

Chehire.—A statement submitted to the Insurance Committee on October 31 showed that the claims on the Drug Fund for 1914 already exceed by nearly 2,000*l.* the amount available, and that it would therefore be impossible to make any payment to chemists before the 20th of this month. Chemists were requested to make up their accounts from October 12 to October 31, and submit them to the Secretary of the Insurance Committee before November 10, so that payment on account, as far as the sum available will allow, may be made by November 20. This is the second successive month for which no payment has been made.

Croydon.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee presented to the Insurance Committee on November 3 a report on a conference of representatives of the Insurance, Panel, and Pharmaceutical Committees regarding the 1915 agreements. The Conference agreed to the adoption of a revised Tariff and a revised Pharmacopœia. It was also decided that tap-water should be used in dispensing. After some discussion on the last question the report was adopted. A long discussion took place on the checking and scrutiny of prescriptions and chemists' accounts, and it was finally decided the Insurance, Panel, and Pharmaceutical Committees should each pay 35*l.* to a fund to meet the expense of the checking.

Cumberland.—The Pharmaceutical Committee have submitted to the Chairman of the Insurance Committee a statement regarding the cost of drugs for the first quarter of the present year. The prescriptions for the quarter show an increase in number and value, being 8,288 in excess of the corresponding quarter of 1913, and 663*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* increased value, and also being 7,245 more than the preceding quarter, representing 385*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* more in value.

Hampshire.—The Pharmaceutical Committee met on October 29, Mr. A. E. Chaston presiding. The business was to consider the stock-mixtures clause, and Mr. White (Clerk to the Insurance Committee) explained that the Insurance and Panel Committees are not in favour of any reduction in the dispensing-fees. The question was postponed until after the meeting of the Local Associations Executive Committee. Mr. Wride raised the question of the issue of the County Pharmacopœia. Mr. White explained how the Pharmacopœia was sent out, and after a long discussion the Pharmacopœia was approved.—At the adjourned meeting on November 5 the Secretary (Mr. C. H. Baker) read the report from the Local Associations Executive Committee, and by resolution the Committee protested against the stock-mixture clause, and agreed to accent the Tariff provided there is no reduction in the dispensing-fees.

Hull.—A circular letter, signed by Mr. E. H. Earle (Chairman) and Mr. L. S. Selle (Secretary), of the Pharmaceutical Committee, has been addressed to the members of the Insurance Committee, setting forth the state of the Drug Fund, calling attention to certain injustices of the present arrangements, and urging the necessity for economy in prescribing, etc. The matter was the subject of a report by the Panel Committee to the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, which stated that the Panel Committee considered

that the heavy demand on the Drug Fund during the first quarter of 1914 was due to seasonal causes. The drug-accounts in the second quarter of 1914 were less by about 700*l.* The report also pointed out that the Pharmaceutical Committee had based their calculations on 90,800 insured persons, whereas the number was actually slightly over 100,000. They were further of opinion that, while the sum of 2*s.* per head per annum is sufficient for drugs at the present rate of prescribing, there is need for economy consistent with efficient treatment of the insured. They could not find evidence of excessive prescribing, and did not recommend that any of the doctors should be surcharged. They were of opinion that the greatest drain on the Drug Fund is caused by the prescribing of dressings, rubber and elastic bandages, etc., and dietetic and semi-dietetic preparations. They recommended that the latter articles should not be prescribed except for Sanatorium Benefit cases.—The Pharmaceutical Committee has passed a resolution regretting that the Panel Committee has refused to allow chemists to use distilled water in dispensing lotions when it is absolutely necessary for chemical reasons. The former Committee say they intend to continue using distilled water, whether paid for it or not.

Leeds.—The Insurance Commissioners' stock-mixtures proposal is very strongly resented in Leeds, particularly as 20 per cent. of the 1913 accounts has still to be paid to chemists. For the first two quarters of the current year 50 per cent. only has been paid, and chemists have still to receive 75 per cent. of the July accounts and 80 per cent. of those for August-September.

Liverpool.—Under the auspices of the Liverpool Chemists' Association a meeting was held at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, on Wednesday afternoon, November 11, to discuss "our present position as dispensers under the Insurance Act." It was a great meeting, and the Commissioners' stock-mixture clause was turned inside out, and the following resolution, proposed by Mr. John Bain (Chairman of the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Committee), was unanimously agreed to: "That this meeting of Liverpool panel chemists emphatically protests against the principle of keeping ready-made stock mixtures for dispensing to insured persons, as embodied in Circular 49 I.C., as it will tend to revive the old and discredited system of club practice which the Insurance Act was intended to supersede."

London.—A special meeting of the London Panel Committee was held on November 10 to deal with a number of reports by the Pharmacy Sub-Committee upon allegations by the Pharmaceutical Committee of over-prescribing. In seven cases it was held that the period under review was not sufficiently long for a decision to be made. In seventeen cases it was held that the cost of the drugs and appliances ordered was in excess of reasonable requirements, and in nine cases that it was not. Dr. C. W. Hogarth (Chairman of the Sub-Committee) stated that in many cases the doctor was able to give a satisfactory explanation. Some practitioners, called up in reference to the ordering of proprietary articles, had been able to produce letters from the Insurance Committee stating that the preparations in question might be used. In other cases practitioners had been misled by travellers from wholesale houses, who assured them that certain proprietary articles could be used, and that the Insurance Committee had authorised the statement. A further 200 cases have been remitted by the Pharmaceutical Committee.

Manchester.—Mr. F. W. Bates presided at a meeting of about one hundred and twenty chemists held at the Albion Hotel, Piccadilly, on Tuesday evening, November 10, to consider "The question of refusing service in view of the Commissioners' latest communication received November 7." Mr. G. A. Mallinson (Secretary) having read correspondence on the subject, the Chairman said the meeting knew exactly how things were, and they were just as wise as to what had been done as the Pharmaceutical Committee. He would leave them to decide what they thought would be the best policy to adopt at this critical stage. Mr. Harry Kemp explained many points in connection with the business, and urged them, before coming to any definite decision, to consider thoroughly their present position. In answer to several speakers who had brought forward the proposal that the discounting clause should be abolished, Mr. Kemp said that and the 1*d.* dispensing-fee and other important matters would be brought forward and discussed at an interview which the Executive Committee in London are hoping to have with Mr. Masterman. Mr. W. H. Pelve deprecated the idea of striking and refusing to dispense. Mr. Griffiths proposed: "That this meeting is of the unanimous opinion that it shall not continue its dispensing unless the Committee grant us a reasonable price for war-

drugs." This was seconded by Mr. Dickson. As an amendment, Mr. Kemp moved:

"That the Pharmaceutical Committee reaffirms its previous decision to adhere to the Tariff as submitted on October 13, and urges the Insurance Committee and the National Pharmaceutical Executive to re-urge upon the National Health Insurance Commissioners the need for some provision being made to meet the increased cost of drugs in 1915 consequent upon the war."

Mr. Hershberg seconded. For Mr. Griffiths' motion only three voted, and Mr. Kemp's amendment became the resolution of the meeting with three dissentients.—On Wednesday afternoon, November 11, a meeting of the Manchester Insurance Committee was held to learn the result of the chemists' and doctors' deliberations. It was reported that the latter had approved of the demands laid down by the Pharmaceutical Committee. The whole question was reviewed at the general meeting of the Committee in the evening. At this special meeting the Chairman (Mr. Walter Davies) explained that the Pharmaceutical Committee agreed to withdraw other claims (such as the objection to the stock-mixture clause) if the monthly pricing of the 104 drugs was agreed to. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee accepted this proposal, and on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. Kemp, it was agreed to. The Clerk stated that for 1913 the chemists were paid 60 per cent. of their accounts. Up to the end of August this year they were paid 66 per cent. monthly on account, and for September they were paid 95 per cent. on account. Mr. Kemp explained that as a result of economies that had been effected it is possible that the chemists may now receive the whole of their accounts.

Norwich.—The Pharmaceutical Committee has been paid 12*l.* 19*s.* for checking the prescriptions for the July quarter.

Portsmouth.—The Pharmaceutical Committee met on October 26 and on November 5 to consider the stock-mixtures clause. It was resolved to protest against it on the ground that the remuneration is inadequate. It was felt, however, that if the Commissioners compel the Insurance Committee to insert the clause in the agreements for 1915 there is no option but to accept it. It was stated that the Panel Committee do not intend to take any action, and as there is no Formulary in use in Portsmouth, apart from a list of six basic mixtures which are not suitable for preparation in bulk, it was hoped that the clause will be inoperative as far as Portsmouth is concerned.—The Panel Committee have approved of the new Tariff, but have resolved that malt and cod-liver oil and cod-liver oil emulsion should only be supplied to patients under Sanatorium domiciliary treatment. The Pharmaceutical Committee have taken no action in the matter.—The Pharmaceutical Committee have passed the chemists' accounts for the second medical quarter as follows: Amount claimed, 1,486*l.* 7*s.*; allowed, 1,500*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*; temporary residents, 4*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; Sanatorium Benefit, 21*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; number of prescriptions, 43,232. It has been decided that the checking and scrutiny of prescriptions shall be under the joint control of the Insurance, Panel, and Pharmaceutical Committees, and Messrs. White, Bell, and Sparrow have been appointed to represent the Pharmaceutical Committee. It is proposed to hold a meeting of panel chemists this month.

Reading.—It was reported to the Insurance Committee on November 4 that the Commissioners had approved provisional payments to the Pharmaceutical Committee, an adjustment being made at the close of the year when the actual expenses of the Committee have been ascertained. The report of the Finance and General Purposes Sub-Committee showed that the balance of chemists' accounts for 1913 remaining unpaid amounted to less than one-fifth of a penny per pound.

Rochdale.—Chemists' accounts for the quarter ended October 11 amounted to 821*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* for 24,027 prescriptions. The average cost (before checking) was 82*d.* per prescription. This shows a reduction on the previous quarter, and also on the corresponding quarter of 1913. The amount of money available is sufficient to pay the quarter's accounts in full.

Sheffield.—Our local correspondent points out that the deficiency on the 1913 Drug Fund, amounting to 156*l.*, is practically equal to the sum paid for copying-fees on 374,983 prescriptions from April 11, 1913, to January 11, 1914, amounting to 156*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* As duplicate prescriptions have been agreed upon for the 1915 agreements, it is expected that the amount available in the Drug Fund should meet the chemists' accounts in full.—Owing to the military authorities having taken over their Winter Street establishment, the City Council are short of accommodation for Sanatorium Benefit for Insurance patients, whose treat-

ment has been undertaken at 30*s.* per week. It has been decided to build a sanatorium with two detached pavilions, to accommodate 100 patients and the attendant staff, in Revilin Valley Road, at an estimated cost of 22,750*l.*, and also to proceed with the erection of a tuberculosis dispensary at a cost of 6,151*l.* Insurance patients for dispensary treatment are charged for at the rate of 7*s.* per week.—The adjourned meeting of panel chemists (*C. & D.*, November 7, p. 56) took place on November 11, Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson presiding. The meeting had been adjourned pending receipt of the decision of the Local Associations Executive Committee on the stock-mixtures clause. A letter was read from the Insurance Committee asking for a definite decision as soon as possible in order that they might comply with the Regulations. It was decided to sign the agreements, and a long discussion took place as to whether a protest should be sent. It was finally resolved by one vote that, as the Pharmaceutical Committee had already offered the strongest possible protest, no further protest be sent.—The Pharmaceutical Committee have instructed the Secretary to send to members of the panel a recommendation to sign the agreements. They have also appointed a small Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Jackson, Appleton, Williams, and the Secretary, to investigate the Drug Fund statement for 1913.

Shropshire.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held on November 5, Mr. W. Gowen Cross presiding. It was reported that an agreement had been arrived at with the Panel Committee to discontinue the use of "Rep. mistura," and to submit quarterly to a representative from each Committee the report of the official checking of prescriptions. This was approved, and Mr. W. Gowen Cross was appointed to represent the Committee. The 1915 Tariff was also under consideration, and the meeting unanimously passed a resolution asking the Insurance Committee to reject the stock-mixtures clause on the ground that it would prejudice the best interests of the insured by reverting to the old discredited "pauper practice" which the Insurance Act was passed to supersede.

Smethwick.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee have reported to the Insurance Committee that the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committee had agreed to a capitation-fee of 6*d.* per 100 patients per quarter being paid to practitioners in respect of 1914 for the supply of emergency drugs and appliances.

Somerset.—It was reported to the Insurance Committee on October 31 that considerably more than half the amount estimated to be available for the Drug Fund for 1914 had been spent during the first six months of the year. Investigation had shown that of 132 medical men, 66 had exceeded the sum allowed in respect of their accepted patients, some by over 100 per cent. The matter is receiving the attention of the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees.

Southampton.—The Draft Tariff for 1915 has been approved of by the Insurance and Panel Committees. The Pharmaceutical Committee met on October 22 to discuss the stock-mixtures clause. The Insurance Committee was informed that, as no stock mixtures are in use, it does not apply to the area. The Clerk was instructed to write to the Commissioners to the effect that the clause should not be adopted in the contracts. A reply has been received, stating that the Commissioners cannot approve of any revised Tariff which does not contain it.—On November 5 the Pharmaceutical Committee met the Insurance Committee, when it was resolved to object strongly to the reduction of the dispensing-fee, and to protest against the introduction of stock mixtures or a local Formulary. In reply to the Chairman, the chemists stated that they did not strike against the clause, as that was considered to be too strong a step to take, and might be interpreted as unpatriotic.

Staffordshire.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported to the Insurance Committee on November 7 that they had considered the Commissioners' stock-mixtures proposal, and they unanimously recommended that the Commissioners be informed that the Committee could not see its way to insert the clause in the 1915 Tariff. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee reported that a letter had been received from the Staffordshire Pharmacists' Association stating that at a meeting of panel chemists held on November 5 it was resolved that a very strong protest be made against this clause. In deciding against the clause, however, they were concerned not so much with the chemists as with the insured, and it was against their interests that they should return to the evils of club practice. The recommendation of the Sub-Committee was agreed to.

Stoke-on-Trent.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on November 6 the accounts submitted showed that the payments to chemists for the year 1913 amounted to

8,444l. 6s. 8d., equal to 81.45 per cent. of the amounts of their accounts.

Warwickshire.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported to the Insurance Committee on October 29 that the cost of prescriptions during the last two quarters was 2,078l. 12s. and 1,370l. 7s. 10d. respectively. The number of prescriptions for the quarter ended July 11, 1914, was 36,639. It was remitted to the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees to consider the appointment and remuneration of a clerk for the checking of prescriptions, as these two Committees would pay the salary.

Wiltshire.—On November 11 a deputation from the Pharmaceutical Committee met the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, and Messrs. Allen and Hughes submitted such excellent reasons against the stock-mixtures clause that the Sub-Committee agreed to advise the Commissioners that inclusion of the clause is retrograde, not conducive to best service, and that the Tariff be accepted without this clause. Strong representations were made against the aq. dest. footnote, but the Sub-Committee decided to recommend the Insurance Committee to include this.

Worcestershire.—The Insurance Committee on October 31 decided, on the recommendation of the General Purposes Committee, that chemists should not be allowed to charge for distilled water in prescriptions, except when prescribed by the doctor.—A report from the Panel Committee on the question of prescribing, presented to the Insurance Committee on November 4 by the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, recommended that no serums or proprietary articles should be prescribed. The Sub-Committee recommended that the proposal be not adopted, on the ground that insured persons are entitled to these if they require them. The Sub-Committee's recommendation was carried. It was also reported that chemists had been paid 92 per cent. of the amounts of their accounts. The Committee resolved to ask the Commissioners to allow them to transfer 1 per cent. from the Sanatorium Benefit Fund to the Drug Fund.

SCOTLAND.

Barfshire.—The Town Clerk of Buckie has been in communication with the Local Government Board regarding a phthisical patient now in hospital, for whom the Insurance Committee refuse to pay, owing to lack of funds.

Dunbartonshire.—The Insurance Committee has approved of the principle of the proposed Central Bureau for the checking of prescriptions.

Fifehire.—Mr. James Bissett presided at the largely attended meeting of panel chemists held at Thornton on Wednesday afternoon, November 11, when it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. John Gilmour, Dunfermline, seconded by Mr. McLaren, Kirkcaldy, that: "(1) The meeting expresses its disappointment that the new Dispensing Tariff does not include the Scottish scale of dispensing fees, and that the possibility of discounting is not precluded. (2) Expresses its approval of the views set forth by the Council of Panel Chemists that it is inopportune at the present national crisis to press for the points approved of by the Scottish chemists. (3) That the meeting agrees to continue the agreements with the Commissioners under the new conditions." Mr. Yule (Cowdenbeath) dealt with the proposed pricing and checking bureau. The meeting approved of such a bureau being set up. During tea a collection was taken in aid of the proposed motor-ambulance for foreign service.

Glasgow.—Mr. William Jones, Clerk to the Insurance Committee, has prepared for the Committee a memorandum dealing with the proposed Central Bureau for the checking of prescriptions and chemists' accounts. He explains the proposal, and states that, while nominally the proposed Bureau might be under the immediate direction of the Joint Committee of Management, it might be anticipated that the Commissioners would retain to themselves such powers as would make the Joint Committee the instrument of the Commissioners. It was also proposed that chemists and doctors should make a contribution towards the cost of the Bureau, and they would naturally seek representation on the Joint Committee, and there would thus be created a new *ad hoc* body having a membership much in excess of the number suggested by the Commissioners. The work of the Bureau would be confined to the technicalities of correction, and chemists and Committees alike would be asked to accept its results without question. In Glasgow the check had hitherto been carried out in an educative direction, chemists and others being advised month by month of the corrections made in their accounts, so that there had been a gradual improvement in accuracy. The checking of prescriptions cost the Committee at present less than 10 per cent. of the funds available for Medical Benefit, compared with 20 per cent. on the basis of the new

estimate, and the Committee would not be relieved of all their present charges. The Committee should also keep in view that under the new financial arrangements their income for Medical Benefit was reduced by about 1,000l. per annum. To incur additional expenditure would probably involve them in financial difficulty. The memorandum has been considered by the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, who disapproved of the Commissioners' scheme.—A meeting of panel chemists was held on November 6 to consider the 1915 agreements. The meeting (a) expressed disappointment that the Tariff does not include the "Scottish scale" of dispensing-fees, nor preclude the possibility of discounting; (b) concurred in the view of the General Council of Panel Chemists that the present is not the time to press chemists' demands more vigorously than has already been done; (c) agreed, in view of all the circumstances, to continue existing agreements under the new conditions arranged for 1915; (d) unanimously approved of the proposed scheme for the establishment of a Central Checking Bureau, and expressed the hope that it would be operative as from January 1, 1915. The Secretary (Mr. G. Shiach Kitchin) explained the arrangements that had been made for the supply of drugs and appliances free to Belgian refugees in the city.

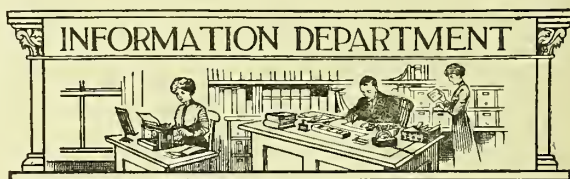
Selkirk.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on November 6 a discussion took place on the "mile limit," as a result of representations made by the chemists against the present arrangement, under which doctors are not allowed to dispense for insured persons residing within one mile of the town. The cases for chemists and doctors were stated by their representatives, and the Committee decided to adhere to the present arrangement, with the alteration that chemists will be allowed to dispense for all insured persons within a three-mile radius of the town.

WALES.

Glamorgan.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee have approved of the Draft Tariff for 1915.

Monmouthshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on November 11 the Clerk read a letter from the Insurance Commissioners as to safeguarding the Drug Fund under Article 40 of the Regulations, and reported that the chemists had agreed to the Draft Tariff for 1915. Payments to chemists amounting to 1,050l. were passed.

Pembrokeshire.—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee the Clerk reported that the Committee were unable to pay the doctors', chemists', and other accounts, as insufficient money had been received from the Welsh Insurance Commissioners. The amount due from the Committee was 2,415l., details of which had been sent to the Commissioners some time ago, but only 2,000l. had been credited to the Committee. The Committee passed a resolution of protest, to be forwarded to the Commissioners.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London. E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS, CANNON, LONDON" (two words).

Telephone Number: 3617 CENTRAL (three lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated. Please address us as above:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 151/41. "Pawluca" ointment; address of makers. | 158/24. "Bio-maltova." |
| 152/71. "Kannos" tablets. | 158/39. "Surrenine." |
| 153/24. "Fonda" malt extract. | 153/6. "Algae" powders (used by Belgians). |
| 152/40. Crassweller skin unguent. | 160/24. Artificial oil of mustard. (Allyl Isothiocyanate). |
| 152/241. Dr. Johnson's medical snuff. | 160/25. Dr. Clark's "Thermoids." |
| 152/242. Taylor's nutritive cream for the hair. | 160/22. "Brighton" tooth-brush: makers. |
| 152/243. Frank May's family pills. | 146/51. Glendale Rubber Co., Atlanta, U.S.A.: agents. |
| 153/14. Lily cream. | 147/67. Davis's "Eucathymen" for toothache. |
| 152/52. "Itala" toilet-paper. | |
| 156/43. "Excelsior" truss. | |

OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

Your Criticisms of the New B.P.

will be endorsed by all practical pharmacists, and though I am afraid they come too late to affect that work itself, they ought to affect profoundly the judgment even of the profession with regard to it. If the British Pharmacopœia is to be made the standard, as virtually it is, under the Food and Drugs Act, the General Medical Council ought not to have the power of in a moment altering the standard. I called attention early in October to the danger involved in raising the strength of laudanum, a danger which perhaps only those who have had experience in agricultural districts can fully appreciate. When I went into business in a small market town many years ago I found that my neighbours, who were all unexamined, and some of them unregistered, men, were in the habit of selling laudanum of inferior strength, ostensibly on the ground that the B.P. tincture was not safe. It was an age-long custom, and they had been afraid (so they said) to increase the strength. However this may have been, I found that there really was danger in my selling under the same name a preparation about double the strength of theirs; and though I minimised it as much as possible by a vigorous propaganda in favour of strict legality in dealing, I was disagreeably reminded once or twice of the risk I ran in acting up to my convictions. With this experience in mind I cannot but fear that your proposal for two tinctures of different strengths would hardly work.

The Trenchant Criticism

of the weights and measures bungle in the new B.P. comes quite appropriately from you since nearly thirty years ago you advocated the course that ought certainly to have been adopted now. I wonder how long it will be before our Pharmacopœia authorities come round to the common-sense view that if percentages are to be adopted there should be consistency in following out the idea. Most pharmacists who have worked on the Continent agree that the European system is really much superior to ours. All the Continental Pharmacopœias and treatises on therapeutics state the doses of strong active preparations, even in liquid form, in weight (grams) and not in volume (c.c.), but in practice—that is, for the public—these doses are prescribed in drops, and the Pharmacopœias contain a table giving the number of drops corresponding to the doses of the most important preparations. These drops are measured with the international standard dropper, which delivers 20 drops of water to the gram at a temperature of 15° C. It would be quite impracticable for the doctor to prescribe mils or c.c., as it would necessitate each patient having a specially graduated measure, and the taking of each dose would involve too much trouble. The Continental method cannot, of course, be grafted on to our weight-in-volume system, but I am quite sure that those who have tried both have no difficulty in deciding which is the more excellent way.

The Stock-mixture Circular

bids fair to prove, after all, a dead-letter, and I confess that it interests me chiefly for the light it throws on the methods of the Commissioners, and what I may call the psychological attitude of the trade towards Insurance dispensing. We have been fighting for nearly two years over such comparatively trivial questions as aq. dest. v. aq. font., and the farthing up or the farthing down, matters in which victory only means the virtual certainty of being more heavily discounted; and now we are bidden to take the field on a similar point, with every prospect of a similar result if we succeed. I do not say that these points are in themselves of no importance, but that to fight for them and

neglect the main issue—the payment of our accounts in full—is a capital instance of penny wisdom and pound foolishness. We are like the Irishman with the defaulting debtor: “Bedad,” he said, “if I’d known he would never pay me I’d ha’ charged him double.” Our whole position under the Act is ridiculous until we get the discounting clause altered. We saddle ourselves with all the worry and loss of time involved in the tariff system, only to be paid *per capita* at the end. I see that “the hardship involved in discounting” is one of the matters the Society is to bring before Mr. Masterman, who will probably answer as he did before. Why not go direct to Mr. Lloyd George, who is more immediately interested in the proper supply of medicines to his insurees than his lieutenants, and who has a sense of humour, which Mr. Masterman has not?

“Learned in the Law”

is a phrase that cannot without some reservation be applied to a K.C. who contends that a herbalist is *ipso facto* a chemist and druggist. Had he argued that the two callings were one and the same in the intention of the Apothecaries Act of 1815, when our title was not legally defined as it is now, Mr. Hume Williams would still have been wrong. A herbalist might, without doing much violence to the meaning of words, describe himself as a druggist, but a chemist he never was nor pretended to be, and it is clear from a passage in Gray’s “Supplement to the Pharmacopœia” (1818) that the two trades were practically as distinct then as they are now. Gray, after saying that the Apothecaries Act does not extend to chemists and druggists, with whom, as with the “old apothecary, retail and dispensing are principal, and medical practice mostly confined to the counter, or to a few personal acquaintances,” continues:

“*A fortiori*, the midwives, herbalists, cuppers, barbers, electricians, galvanisers, dentists, farriers, veterinary surgeons, village wisemen, and cow-leeches, are left in full possession of their ancient practice, and may be consulted by those who place confidence in them, as they cannot be confounded with apothecaries, though chemists and druggists may.”

This, though not a legal judgment, would have been more to the point than Mr. Williams’s actual argument.

“A Little Knowledge,”

said Mr. Justice Rowlatt in the recent case, “is more dangerous than complete ignorance.” I hope no budding pharmacist will be discouraged by this judicial endorsement of a very common fallacy, which is usually bolstered up by a misquotation of Pope. What Pope really says is—

“A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring”;

and he is speaking to would-be critics, whom he is warning against pride, “the never-failing vice of fools.” Properly understood, it is the conceit of knowledge that he accounts dangerous, and though this is perhaps found oftener in those who know but little, seeing that they are largely in the majority, we have no guarantee against it in the most learned. “Knowledge,” St. Paul tells us, “puffeth up.” Bacon, it is true, says much the same thing as Pope, and says it of more serious studies, but, as Whately notes in commenting on the essay *Of Studies*, even Bacon is sometimes wrong. Nobody can be more than superficial in regard to the whole of truth, and everybody who is not a downright idiot must at least taste of learning’s spring. If what Mr. Justice Rowlatt said is true, total blindness is better than a little sight. The real truth is that the danger lies not in shallow knowledge but in shallow wits.

"SANITAS-SYPOL"

—A SUBSTITUTE FOR "LYSOL"—
for ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.

PATRIOTIC CHEMISTS

— are asked to push this —
BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

Guaranteed Co-efficient 3 to 4.

Forms a clear solution with water and is the MOST POWERFUL member of the group of Liq. Cresoli Saponatus fluids.

6d. and 1/- Bottles and 6/- per gallon.

Leaflets and Samples on Application.

The "SANITAS" CO., Ltd., Limehouse, London, E.

FLETCHERS' FOR TINCTURES, INFUSIONS AND SYRUPS.

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS

Sole Proprietors:
FLETCHER, FLETCHER, & CO., Ltd.
London and Sydney.

Editorial Articles.

October Overseas Trade.

THE Board of Trade Returns for October show that in spite of the war our overseas commerce is holding its own well, and although three months have elapsed since hostilities began the Returns in the aggregate have fallen off by about 10 per cent. only. The imports last month were valued at 51,559,289 $\frac{1}{2}$., a decline of 20,170,887 $\frac{1}{2}$., as compared with October 1913, whereas the decline in September was 16,203,800 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in August 13,613,700 $\frac{1}{2}$.. Last month foodstuffs were 691,544 $\frac{1}{2}$.. more, while in September they were over two millions down. The gain in October arises mainly from sugar, of which we obtained an additional 1,736,000 cwt. at an increased cost of 3,571,000 $\frac{1}{2}$.. Larger quantities of unrefined sugar from Java, Cuba, Mauritius, Peru, the Netherlands, etc., more than made up for the usual supply of German and Austrian beet. Meat cost us 583,376 $\frac{1}{2}$.. more, but the quantity received was less. Tea shows a reduction of 28,000,000 lb., but this is merely temporary, and due to the German cruisers (now disposed of) preventing shipments. The falling-off in raw materials last month amounted to 13,281,658 $\frac{1}{2}$.. over half (7,054,164 $\frac{1}{2}$.) being due to raw cotton, 1,090,353 $\frac{1}{2}$.. to wood and timber, and 1,719,813 $\frac{1}{2}$.. to oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums. Cotton and linseed were the chief items affected among seeds and tallow among the fats. We bought, however, 12,670,000 gals. more of petroleum for the small increased cost of 44,794 $\frac{1}{2}$.., and of rubber the imports were 116,911 centals, or 20,769 centals less. Turpentine shows a heavy decline from 137,511 cwt. to 18,342 cwt., acacia gums from 20,351 cwt. to 3,195 cwt., and kauri from 11,449 cwt. to 4,364 cwt. In manufactured goods there is a decrease of 7,440,497 $\frac{1}{2}$.., all scheduled items contributing, noticeably iron and steel and cotton and woollen fabrics. Chemicals and drugs declined by 351,699 $\frac{1}{2}$.. to 867,938 $\frac{1}{2}$.. Apart from a decline in painters' colours and pigments (by 116,536 cwt.) the chief falling-off applied to dye-stuffs, particularly aniline and naphthalene. Other important declines included bleaching-materials (13,134 cwt.), boron compounds (11,309 cwt.), glycerin (13,789 cwt.), saltpetre (13,865 cwt.), and tartaric acid (901 cwt.); on the other hand, acetic-acid imports increased by 7,690 cwt., cinchona by 5,066 cwt., and quinine and quinine salts by 7,258 oz.; the month's imports of the latter item were 169,846 oz. Not a pound of mercury was imported last month—a somewhat unusual fact; our imports of the metal this year have been 36,693 bottles, as compared with 43,848 bottles.

The exports last month amounted to 28,601,815 $\frac{1}{2}$.., or 18,020,884 $\frac{1}{2}$.. less, as against a decrease of 15,750,800 $\frac{1}{2}$.. in September and 19,899,400 $\frac{1}{2}$.. in August. Three-quarters of the decrease last month falls under the head of manufactured goods, principally cotton fabrics 5,264,533 $\frac{1}{2}$.., woollen goods 1,284,656 $\frac{1}{2}$.., iron and steel manufactures 1,851,711 $\frac{1}{2}$.., machinery 1,238,558 $\frac{1}{2}$.. Raw-material exports declined by 2,735,839 $\frac{1}{2}$.., chiefly coal, and

G. S. MUMFORD & SONS, FARRINGTON RD. LONDON, E.C.

Finest ARROWROOT	/10 lb.	Finest Compound LIQUORICE JUICE	/8 & 1/1 lb.
BICARB. SODA	13/cwt.	No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	13/cwt.
Finest Extra Special BORACIC ACID POWDER, Finest	38/6 cwt.	"PYLITNA" POWDERS, 27/ per doz. Special Terms for Co-operation. (And under P.A.T.A.) Genuine Remedy for Piles. Chemist: "It is the best remedy I have met with in all my 50 years' experience with doctors."	
No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED No Oil Extracted	23/cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIP. CHALK	23/cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED No Oil Extracted	22/cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	23/cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED	23/cwt.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/cwt.
EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. Purified, Clean, and Dry 12/6, Medium Crystals	12/6 cwt.	NITRE, POWDERED	7 lb.
FLOWERS OF SULPHUR, Finest English Ditto, Foreign	18/ cwt.		
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE 8 oz. and 4 oz. sticks	/10 lb.		

Carriage Paid to railway stations within 200 miles of London for allowance made for distances beyond. Terms less 24 per cent. Cash or 1 month net.

BRITISH ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL.

Jas. Burrough Ltd. D.I. Cate Distillery, Hutton Rd., LAMBETH, S.E.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent which members of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting an efficient agent, who would undertake all the trouble for an inclusive fee and obtain protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first instance free. Pamphlets gratis.

56 Ludgate Hill, London. REGINALD W. BARKER.

AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to push

HARRISON'S

'RELIABLE' NURSERY POMADE

on Co-operative Advertising basis.

Yields 50% P.A.T.A. Profit on Outlay.

Where unrepresented, we are open to give you twelve months' advertisement in your best local weekly with opening order. New Showcards now ready supplied on application.

Full particulars from

HARRISON, Chemist, Reading.

in foodstuffs the decline was 1,657,973/. As compared with other trades, chemicals and the like have done well. The decline last month was 258,762/, the shipments being valued at 1,570,207/. Much of this decline is due to the embargo placed on many lines, which makes shipping business very difficult. There is no doubt much more could be done with Russia, France, Spain, Portugal, and Scandinavia if facilities were given. Exports of medicines were less by 21,355/, the figures attaining 177,150/. Quinine was allowed to be exported a little more freely, 151,459 oz. being shipped, of which 149,161 oz. was declared as "British" make. The demand for bleaching-powder (with the exception of the U.S.A.) remained good at 64,251 cwt., but the surprise in the so-called heavy section is the activity in soda compounds, this, of course, being due to the cutting-off of Belgium and Germany as sources of supply. The chief increase was in alkali from 248,161 cwt. to 431,630 cwt., and caustic soda from 147,741 cwt. to 159,865 cwt.; there was a decline in soda sulphate from 230,215 cwt. to 115,280 cwt. The total exports of soda compounds were 876,857 cwt., as compared with 742,778 cwt. in October 1913.

Belgian Pharmacy.

THE French Ambassador's denouncement (at the London Lord Mayor's banquet on Monday, November 9) of the German occupation of Belgium as "barbarism elevated to a dogma," is mild compared with the actual facts, some of which we have had placed before us this week by credible witnesses. It is in consequence the more satisfactory to have the pronouncement of the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) on the same occasion:

"We shall not sheath the sword which we have not lightly drawn until Belgium recovers in full measure all, and more than all, that she has sacrificed."

The looting and wilful destruction of private property are secondary to the murder of thousands of non-combatants, but they have been enormous, and Belgian pharmacists have suffered in common with other classes of the population. It shows the proper spirit of a brave nation that already steps are being taken to bring about the return of those pharmacists who have had to find refuge in friendly countries, and to promote schemes for rebuilding and re-stocking the pharmacies. Pharmacy in Belgium is well organised, both professional and trade societies being in existence, and the best methods of undertaking the task of regenerating Belgian pharmacy will be duly considered. We referred last week to a preliminary meeting in London of medical men and pharmacists who are to take the matter in hand in this country, and to work along with the Belgian movement. The Committee which was appointed has upon it, as representing pharmacy, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock. This Committee is (1) to communicate with the Belgian Minister and the authorities of the Belgian Relief Fund, and (2) to apply to America and other countries, if desirable, for assistance in the raising of any fund. Professor C. Jacobs, of Brussels, is in London, and is taking an active part in the movement, which is designed to assist both medical men and pharmacists. In regard to the Belgian pharmacists and others connected with the drug-trade who have arrived in this country, many helping hands have been stretched forth. All the refugees with whom we have come in contact since we started the movement to help them, six weeks ago, have obtained temporary employment. This is so far satis-

factory, but as a Brussels pharmacist said to us this week, "We are more than grateful for what has been done, but we are looking forward to the time when our pharmacists can return and build up their ruined businesses." The details of the scheme have yet to be settled by the Committees in Brussels and London, with whom will rest the financial arrangements. In general it is hoped to arrange to advance money with a view to enabling refugees to return, and when they are back in Belgium to afford opportunities for rebuilding and re-stocking the pharmacies. It is not proposed to do this on a charity system, but by advancing money, free of interest or at low rates of interest, to be repaid within a period of years. The compensation which Germany will be required to pay to Belgium will eventually, it is hoped, render the financial burden comparatively easy, but in the meantime progress must be made with the scheme for regenerating the country, and it is satisfactory to record that we seem now to be within measurable distance of the return of the German invaders to the Vaterland that they love so well!

"The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1915.

WE cannot receive after to-day (November 14) formulas for known, admitted, and approved remedies for publication in the *Diary*. We are asked by the Publisher to remind business houses that in order to catch the November mails for overseas copies the advertisement pages of the *Diary* must be closed in the course of next week, and he cannot guarantee insertion of advertisements received after Saturday, November 21. It is important to note this, and to act upon the Publisher's advice promptly, by writing to 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., or by telegraphing to "Chemicus Cannon London," or telephoning to 3617 Central (our new telephone number), so that space may be reserved in anticipation of "copy" being received by November 21 at the latest. It will be a good *Diary*, the one that chemists and other trade buyers will use every business day in 1915, and the Buyers' Guide to the advertisements will be not the least useful part of the contents.

British-made Salvarsan.

NOTHING seems to have upset German equanimity so much as Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s successful application for the use of the Salvarsan patents. The "Vossische Zeitung" intimated that the report of the production of salvarsan by "Boerough Wallcomet Co.," being unauthorised, was incorrect. The "Hamburger Nachrichten" followed this up by correcting the name of the firm, on the authority of a correspondent, who added that the composition of salvarsan is quite well known, and "only the patenting of the product and the name are a protection against unauthorised manufacture." The "Vossische Zeitung" is now "very eager to know how the English firm will surmount the great difficulties in the preparation of salvarsan, and whether the patients will not have to pay for the 'business thoroughness' of the English with grievous bodily injuries." We have already reported how touchy the German medical and pharmaceutical Press are about the matter; it almost looks as if they are positively hurt by losing any grip upon the antivenereal remedy. The makers of salvarsan have been most insistent about the difficulties of making it, and on the first opportunity an English firm had the boldness to say that they can do it, produced some made in their works near London, and were authorised to continue on

the manufacturing scale. The fact that Burroughs Wellcome & Co. agreed to pay royalties to the patentees after the war is over is quite overlooked. The greater offence is to be able to make Ehrlich's 606 anywhere else than in Germany.

NEW BOOKS.

Any book published in the United Kingdom can be supplied to our subscribers at the price quoted. Orders, with remittance, should be sent to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Hammarsten, O., and Hedin, S. G. *Text-book of Physiological Chemistry*. Translated by J. A. Mandel, D.Sc. 9x6. Pp. 1,026. Seventh edition. 17s. net. (Chapman & Hall, Ltd., 11 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.) [The work of Professor Hammarsten, of Upsala, has passed through eight editions, the last one having been revised in collaboration with Professor Hedin. It is this edition which Dr. Mandel, of New York, has translated, and thus made accessible to the English student this important work on biological chemistry. The chapters deal with the following subjects: (1) General and physico-chemical; (2) the proteins; (3) the carbohydrates; (4) animal fats and phosphatides; (5) the blood; (6) chyle, lymph, transudates, and exudates; (7) the liver; (8) digestion; (9) tissues of the connective substance; (10) the muscles; (11) brain and nerves; (12) organs of generation; (13) the milk; (14) the urine; (15) the skin and its secretions; (16) respiration and oxidation; (17) metabolism. There are indices of authors and subjects.]

Lucas, H., Ph.C., F.C.S. *Practical Qualitative Chemistry*. 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 73. 2s. (The Burlington Publishing Co., Ltd., Temple Chambers, London, E.C.) [This book, by the Principal of the South of England College of Pharmacy, is suitable for students preparing for the Pharmaceutical, Medical, and Matriculation examinations. It deals with (1) reactions for the metals, (2) reactions for acid radicles; and also includes Preliminary Reactions, Tables of the Groups and Acid Tests, tests for organic substances, and special charts for qualitative organic analysis. The matter is well arranged, and the book should prove useful to "Minor" students, to whom we commend it.]

Lunge, G. *Technical Methods of Chemical Analysis*. English translation. Edited by Dr. Chas. Alexander Keane. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ x6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Vol. III. Part I., pp. xxiii+538. Part II., pp. xv+586. 3l. 3s. (Gurney & Jackson, 33 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.)

Sohn, Charles E. *Nutrition: A Guide to Food and Dietary*. 7x4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvi+256. 3s. 6d. net (Henry Kimpton.) [After the preface, nineteen chapters deal successively with general principles; the human body (structurally and chemically considered); constituents of food; digestion, assimilation, metabolism, and respiration; the body requirements; infant-feeding; proprietary foods; meats, fish, game, etc.; dairy produce, eggs, etc.; bread and cereals; peas, beans, and other leguminous foods; starchy seeds, nuts, roots, etc.; oily seeds, nuts, etc.; fresh roots; fruits, green vegetables, mushrooms, algæ, etc.; sugars, jams, confectionery, etc.; food adjuncts, drinks, condiments; cooking; seasons for food. A good index follows. The book is compiled from many sources, and not always the best—e.g., Dr. A. Besson, of Basle, only is mentioned in regard to tea, as to which the best available authority is the Government Chemist, London.]

Van Hall, C. J. J. *Cocoa*. 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ x5 $\frac{3}{8}$. Pp. xvi+515. 14s. (Macmillan & Co., Ltd., St. Martin's Street, London, W.C.)

CHECKING PRESCRIBING.—The Insurance Act Committee of the British Medical Association has expressed approval of the principle of co-operation between Panel, Pharmaceutical, and Insurance Committees in the checking and statistical analysis of prescriptions by a staff under the joint control of the three Committees. They warn Panel Committees that, in any such arrangement, there is a danger that their powers under Regulation 40 may be interfered with, and urge them to guard against this possibility. The local Medical and Panel Sub-Committee of the Insurance Act Committee of the British Medical Association is devoting considerable attention to the various arrangements which have been suggested for supplying Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees with the necessary information to enable them to undertake their special duties under the Regulations, and the Sub-Committee hopes shortly to be in a position to advise Panel Committees on this subject in greater detail.

Melbourne and Durban.

This article is a continuation of the observations by Mr. G. Claridge Druce, Ph.C., M.A., Oxford, written on board s.s. *Demosthenes* on his way home after attending the meeting of the British Association in Australia. A previous article was printed in our issue of October 17.

NEAR the Melbourne Club is the old-established and substantial-looking pharmacy belonging to Mr. Towle, who was one of the early (1882) gold medallists of the Victorian School of Pharmacy. He was kind enough to show us his old *Alma Mater*, with its convenient lecture-room and well-appointed laboratory. It also contains a good and interesting collection of materia medica. There appears to be a good demand for qualified pharmacists. Mr. Towle also took us to the adjacent public library, which has a reading-room more lofty, if not of larger area (115 feet diameter), than that of the British Museum in London. The library is exceedingly well appointed, and I found that the botanical department contained such unexpected works as Redoute's "Lilies" and Maw's "Genus *Crocus*." There is space to store upwards of 2,000,000 volumes, and it already contains over 300,000.

After a long voyage from Fremantle, on which lights were hidden at night and no marconigraphs sent out, we reached Durban on September 8. The day was very hot despite a strong wind which had its effect upon the sea, causing it to dash with great force in splendid breakers on the rock and bay. Durban is prettily and pleasantly situated, the villas occupying a wooded hill, while the business section has broad thoroughfares with a good electric-tramway service. At Durban, in the well-appointed and handsome pharmacy of Champion & Reed I found that the junior partner had been examined by me some years ago in London. He had been for some time assistant to my old friend Mr. Piquet, the son of the excellent Jersey pharmacist and botanist. Mr. Champion I had met at the Glasgow Conference, and he very kindly showed us the beautiful surroundings of the well-laid-out and well-cared-for town of Durban, on the Council of which he had for some time served. The malaria, which at one time had been a deadly plague, has now, with careful kerbing and channeling, with drainage of the marshes and paraffin sprinkling, been reduced to a minimum. The Town Hall is splendidly situated, and is a noble, if not a beautiful, pile, costing 300,000l., the old Town Hall being used for the new Post Office. The Town Hall contains a good public library and a picture gallery of some well-selected Academy pictures, and also a museum which possesses a good collection of indigenous fauna, including a splendid set of Natal *Lepidoptera*. The excellent tram service enables one with comfort and ease to visit the beautiful suburbs. About the pleasant houses and along the roads are splendid flowering trees, including avenues of scarlet-flowered *Poinciana* and *Erythrina*, with the orange-red *Spathodia* and the beautiful white and violet *Bauhinia*. But the plant of all others which struck me most was the large shrubby *Brunfelsia*, with its masses of flowers, which are purple the first day, lilac the second, and become white on the third day of flowering. These have a delightful fragrance, somewhat resembling that of lily of the valley. Another magnificent plant was *Beaumontia*, with its splendid white trumpet-shaped flowers. In marshy fields grow the curious red *Hemanthus natalensis* and a splendid white and purplish *Senecio*, the yellow-flowered *Kniphofia*, and curious forms of *Cyperacea*. The sea-beach is well laid out, and there are paddling places for children and excellent sea-baths protected by wire netting from the intrusion of sharks. *Anales* are frequent, and there is a large and remunerative whaling station near the bay. The Botanical Gardens are well laid out, the boundary hedge being the scarlet-flowered *Euphorbia*. Durban is a cheerful and prosperous town. The pharmacies share in the general prosperity, being well-appointed and handsome shops.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA 1914.

Notes on the new Pharmacopœia, which will come into force on December 31, 1914.

The Chemical Monographs.

(Continued from the "C. & D.," November 7, p. 51.)

The following contractions are employed: C.R., Recommendation of the Committee in Pharmacy; m.p., melting-point; b.p., boiling-point; app., approximately; sp. gr., specific gravity; sol., solubility; syn. synonym; the meaning of other abbreviations will be sufficiently evident. The symbols Pb and As have been used in dealing with the lead and arsenic limits. All temperatures are given in degrees Centigrade.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM.

Alcock's modification is used in the volumetric determination, and the tests with gallic acid, alkalies, and alkaline carbonates are omitted (C.R.). Should yield at least 99 per cent. of $(K(SbO)C_4H_4O_6) \cdot H_2O$.

AQUA DESTILLATA.

The C.R. recommendations are adopted, thus ensuring distilled water suitable for pharmaceutical purposes. It is to be regretted that no recommendation is made as to storage.

ARGENTI NITRAS, ARGENTI NITRAS INDURATUS, AND ARGENTI NITRAS MITIGATUS.

The monographs have undergone no material alteration.

ARSENII IODIDUM.

The salt is directed to be recrystallised, thus excluding the use of a melted mixture of arsenic and iodine of indefinite composition (C.R.). The litmus-test is omitted, as the aqueous solution is always acid, owing to hydrolysis.

BARBITONUM.

Syn. Diethyl-barbituric Acid, Malonurea or Diethyl-malonyl-urea.

$C_4H_6N_2O_3$. Sol. slightly in cold water, more readily in hot water and in alcohol, and readily in alkali solutions. M.p. 191°. Identification-tests are given.

BENZAMINE LACTATE.

$C_6H_5NO_2 \cdot C_3H_5O_3$. Prepared by neutralising benzoyl-vinyl-diaceton-alkamine with lactic acid. Sol. 1 in 5 of water and 1 in 8 of alcohol (90-per-cent.). Identification-tests and distinguishing-tests from cocaine and α -eucaine are given.

BENZENUM.

C.R. recommendations adopted. The monograph demands a much purer benzene than the 90-per-cent. benzol now official.

BISMUTHI CARBONAS.

Required to yield 89 to 91 per cent. of Bi_2O_3 on ignition. This is an improvement on the determination as sulphide. Limits of alkali carbonate and nitrate are given, the process for the latter being a modification of Pratt's method. As limit, 2 parts per million.

BISMUTHI SALICYLAS.

Yields 62 to 65 per cent. of Bi_2O_3 on ignition. As expected, ether is employed in place of alcohol for the detection of free salicylic acid (C.R.). As limit, 2 parts per million.

BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS.

Required to yield 79 to 82 per cent. of Bi_2O_3 on ignition. The test for calcium phosphate is omitted. As limit, 2 parts per million.

BORAX PURIFICATUS. Syn. BIBORATE OF SODIUM.

Should yield not less than 98.9 per cent. of $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$ on titration with normal H_2SO_4 , the determination being checked by titration with normal alkali in presence of glycerin. Pb and As limits, 5 parts per million. The enlarged name is in the interests of retail chemists, as explained C. & D., October 3, 1914, p. 54.

BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRAS.

Sol. 1 in 40 of water (formerly 1 in 50). Solubilities in glycerin and alcohol unchanged, but solubility in chloroform omitted. The isocyanide reaction is introduced as a test for chloral hydrate (C.R.).

CALCII CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUS.

No change, except that a Pb limit of 10 parts per million and an As limit of 5 parts per million are introduced.

CALCII CHLORIDUM.

Formula given as $CaCl_2$ in place of $CaCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$. Sol. 1 in 1.5 of water (formerly 1 in 1). The test for hypochlorite is retained and a maximum of 5 per cent. of moisture is introduced. Pb limit, 20 parts per million; As limit, 5 parts per million. The monograph is much more definite than the 1898 one.

CALCII HYDRAS.

No alteration, except that a Pb limit of 20 parts per million and an As limit of 5 parts per million are introduced.

CALCII HYPHOPHOSPHIS.

The permanganate reaction is omitted. Should indicate 98 per cent. of $Ca(PhO)_2$, when assayed by a modification of Jowett's process. Pb limit, 10 parts per million; As limit, 5 parts per million.

CALCII LACTAS.

Sol. 1 in 18.5 to a clear solution. A test is given for the lactic radicle. It is required to indicate 93 per cent. of calcium lactate on titration, and 1 gramme incinerated with sulphuric acid should leave a residue of 0.410 to 0.450 gramme. Pb limit, 10 parts per million; As limit, 5 parts per million.

CALCII PHOSPHAS.

The preparation from bone-ash is not given. The tests for oxalate and purity are omitted. Limits for chloride, sulphate, and iron, and tests for absence of carbonate, copper, and lead are given. As limit, 5 parts per million.

CALX.

Calcium oxide "ex marmor" alone is official (C.R.). As limit, 5 parts per million.

CALX CHLORINATA.

The indigo sulphonic-acid test is omitted. It is required to yield 30 per cent. of available chlorine as determined by Bunsen's process (formerly 33 per cent.). Commercial samples seldom do yield more than 30 per cent. A larger quantity might have been ordered for the determination, and an aliquot part of the solution taken.

CALX SULPHURATA.

Monograph practically unchanged, except that the determination of a due proportion of sulphide is directed to be carried out in a stoppered flask to prevent loss of H_2S .

CAMPHOR.

M.p. about 175° (no m.p. given formerly). Solubilities as 1898 monograph. Optical rotation at 15° (5 grammes in 20 millilitres alcoholic solution), + 10, which excludes synthetic camphor (C.R.).

CARBON DISULPHIDUM. Syn. CARBON BISULPHIDE.

Monograph substantially the same, except that the lead-acetate test is deleted (C.R.).

CHLORAL FORMAMIDUM. Syn. CHLORALAMIDE.

Prepared by treating formamide with anhydrous chloral. Sol. 1 in 21 of water, readily in alcohol (neutral solution) and ether, and slowly in 12 parts of glycerin. M.p. 114° to 115°. Properties and identification-tests are given, as well as test for the absence of certain impurities and decomposition-products.

CHLORAL HYDRAS.

Solubility in chloroform altered to 1 in 3. M.p. 49° to 53° (solidifying-point formerly given, 48.9°). The assay-process and boiling-point are omitted (C.R.).

CHLOROFORM.

Contains 2 per cent. of absolute alcohol (formerly 1 per cent.) (C.R.), and may be prepared from alcohol, industrial methylated spirit, or acetone. Sp. gr. 1.483 to 1.487 (formerly 1.490 to 1.495). B.p. not below 60° (formerly 61° to 62°). Ten millilitres are used in the odour-test, instead of 20 (C.R.). The other tests are unchanged. Chloroform containing 2 per cent. of alcohol keeps practically indefinitely.

CREOSOTUM.

Described as a mixture of phenols (chiefly guaiacol and cresol) obtained by the distillation of beech-tar. Sp. gr. not below 1.080 (formerly 1.079). Begins to boil below 200°, and 15 per cent. should distil between 200° and 220°. The statements regarding solubility in glycerin and optical rotation and the phenol-test are omitted.

CRESOL.

Sol. 1 in 50 of water to a neutral solution, freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and fixed and volatile oils. Sp. gr., 1.045 to 1.050. At least 90 per cent. should distil between 195° and 205°. An identification-test and tests for the exclusion of phenols and hydrocarbons are given. The monograph demands a fairly pure meta-cresol.

CRETA PREPARATA.

The monograph is unchanged, except that an As limit of 5 parts per million is introduced.

CUPRI SULPHAS.

Monograph practically unchanged, except that a limit of 0.1 per cent. of iron is given (C.R.), and an As limit of 10 parts per million.

ETHYL CHLORIDUM.

Obtained from alcohol or industrial spirit, containing in the latter case traces of methyl chloride. Sp. gr. at 0°, 0.920 to 0.960. Tests are given for the absence of sulphur dioxide, hydrochloric acid, ether, empyreumatic matter, etc., and saponification should indicate at least 99.5 per cent. of esters as C_2H_5Cl .

FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUS.

Should contain 50 per cent. of ferrous salts calculated as carbonate mixed with glucose (C.R.). It will keep better than ferri carb. sacch., B.P. 1898, which contained only about 33 per cent. of ferrous salts reckoned as carbonate. As limit, 5 parts per million.

FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS.

Monograph practically the same. The scales are directed to be dried at 40° (previously 37-8°). As limit, 5 parts per million.

FERRI ET POTASSII TARTRAS. *Syn.* TARTARATED IRON.

The monograph as given under ferri tartarata, B.P. 1898, is unchanged. As limit, 5 parts per million.

FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS.

The monograph has undergone little alteration. The scales are now directed to be dried at 40° (formerly 37-8°), and the tannic-acid test is omitted. As limit, 5 parts per million.

FERRI PHOSPHAS SACCHARATUS.

Replaces ferri phosphas. Contains 60 per cent. of ferrous salts, reckoned as $Fe_2(PO_4)_3 \cdot 8H_2O$. It will be less liable to oxidation than ferrous phosphate, B.P. 1898, which is a very variable product. As limit, 5 parts per million.

FERRI SULPHAS.

The monograph is modified so as to admit the granulated salt. The hydrogen-sulphide test for ferric salt is omitted, and it is required to correspond to 97.5 per cent. $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, as determined by N/10 potassium permanganate (C.R.). As limit, 2 parts per million.

FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATUS.

Directions for preparation are not given. Required to contain 77 per cent. $FeSO_4$, as determined by N/10 potassium permanganate (formerly 92.5 per cent. $FeSO_4 \cdot H_2O$) (C.R.). As limit, 5 parts per million.

FERRUM.

An As limit of 200 parts per million is added to the monograph.

FERRUM REDACTUM.

Contains 80 per cent. of Fe (formerly 75 per cent.), as determined by N/10 potassium-permanganate solution, and a maximum of 1 per cent. of substances insoluble in hydrochloric acid. As limit, 200 parts per million.

GLUCOSUM.

A monograph for liquid glucose is given under this name (C.R.). Limit of moisture, 0.4 per cent.; a limit for sulphates is also given. Ash maximum, 0.5 per cent. As limit, 2 parts per million. The description "glucose of commerce" in the formula for syrup of glucose (B.P. 1898) is very unsatisfactory, as commercial glucose is a very variable product.

GLUSIDUM.

Benzoic sulphinide, the anhydride of *o*-sulphamido-benzoic acid. Sol. 1 in 400 of cold water, 1 in 38 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, 1 in 12 of acetone; also in solutions of alkalis and their carbonates. One gramme heated on a water-bath for four hours with 10 millilitres of sulphuric acid (four volumes) and water (three volumes) should completely dissolve, and no crystals should be deposited when

the solution is diluted with an equal volume of water and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours (C.R.). The sulphuric-acid test for the absence of sugar, etc., is retained, but the ferric-chloride test for identification is omitted. An ash maximum of 0.5 per cent. is introduced.

GLYCERINUM.

The aqueous solution (1 in 10) should yield no characteristic reactions for chlorides, sulphates, or ammonium compounds. Fehling's test is omitted, the odour on heating and the nature of the charred residue on ignition being considered sufficient evidence of the absence of sugar. The silver test for formic acid and acrolein and the sulphuric-acid test for foreign organic matter are retained. The special test for butyric acid is dropped, and a modified test for fatty acids in general is introduced. Tests are given for the absence of lead and copper; a limit of iron and an As limit of 2 parts per million are introduced. No appreciable ash should be left on ignition. The monograph is substantially as recommended by C.R.

GUAIACOL.

$C_9H_8O_2$. The mono-methyl ester of pyro-catechol; obtained synthetically or by fractionation of beech-tar creosote. A colourless liquid or crystals. M.p. about 28°. Sol. 1 in 80 of water; freely in alcohol, ether, glycerin, and fixed oils. Liquid guaiacol optically inactive; sp. gr. 1.16 to 1.20; distils between 200° and 205°. Identification-tests and a test for the absence of hydrocarbon oils are given.

GUAIACOL CARBONAS.

The carbonic-acid ester of guaiacol, $(C_9H_7O)_2CO_2$, obtained by the interaction of carbonyl chloride and sodium guaiacolate. A white, odourless, and almost tasteless powder. Sparingly soluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol to a neutral solution, insoluble in water; m.p. 85° to 88°. An identification-test and a test for free guaiacol are given.

HEXAMINE. *Syn.* HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE.

Sol. 1 in 1.5 of water to an alkaline solution; 1 in 8 of 90-per-cent. alcohol. Sublimes, without fusing, with partial decomposition at 263°. Identification-tests are given. One gramme dissolved in water, treated with 35 millilitres of normal H_2SO_4 , and evaporated on a water-bath till the odour of formaldehyde has disappeared, should require for neutralisation not more than 7 millilitres of normal NaOH for neutralisation, indicating 98 per cent. of $C_6H_{12}N_4$.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM.

The determination of the mercury-content is omitted, and a limit of mercuric chloride and chlorides is introduced; otherwise the monograph is substantially unaltered.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM FLAVUM.

Titration with decinormal ammonium thiocyanate should indicate 99.3 per cent. of HgO . Fixed residue on ignition not more than 0.5 per cent., thus excluding carelessly washed oxide (C.R.).

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.

Titration by same process as given under hydrargyri oxidum flavum should indicate 99.3 per cent. of HgO . Fixed residue on ignition, not more than 0.3 per cent. (C.R.).

HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM.

Sol. 1 in 18 of cold water (formerly 1 in 16); 1 in 4 of 90-per-cent. alcohol (formerly 1 in 3) (C.R.); 1 in 4 of ether (as formerly). Quantitatively determined by the hypophosphorous-acid method, which should indicate 72.8 to 73.8 per cent. of metallic mercury.

HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM.

The statement that mercurous chloride affords the reactions characteristic of mercurous salts and of chlorides and the hydrocyanic-acid test are omitted. It is now described as soluble in a boiling mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, the solution when diluted giving the reactions characteristic of mercuric salts. The ether-test for mercuric chloride is replaced by the following: When 1 gramme is well shaken with 10 millilitres of water and filtered, the filtrate is not darkened by H_2S (C.R.). The test for mercuric-ammonium chloride is retained, but the lime-test is omitted.

HYDRARGYRUM.

The monograph is substantially unaltered.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM.

Directions for preparation unchanged, except that it is now directed to be dried at a temperature not exceeding 30°, and the amount of wash-water is specified (C.R.). It is stated to be slowly decomposed by water, and titration with decinormal HCl in potassium-iodide solution should indicate at least 94.5 per cent. of NH_4HgCl .

(To be continued.)

MEDICAL MEMORANDA.

The Prescribing of Thyroid.

DR. ALEXANDER GOODALL, in the "British Medical Journal" (1914, I., 1351), directs attention to the fact that while there is but one pharmacopoeial preparation of thyroid, the "thyroideum siccum," there are numerous other preparations on the market, and many of these are labelled as the equivalent of so much fresh gland. He emphasises the importance of medical men making it clear in their prescriptions whether they mean fresh or dry thyroid, and having some knowledge in the case of dry thyroid of its relation to the fresh substance. In connection with the latter question, he mentions the work of Martin and Guyer ("Year-book of Pharmacy," 1912, 1913), who find the proportion to be 1 to 3.70 and 1 to 3.60 respectively. Dr. Goodall has been unable to find any authority for the 1 to 5 factor. With respect to the standardisation of thyroid products in terms of iodine-content, Dr. Goodall concludes that it is unwise to rely upon this until it is proved that the therapeutic activity of fresh thyroid corresponds to its iodine-content.

Curious Property of Vanilla Essence.

DR. LEGGETT, in the "British Medical Journal" (1914, I., 1351) refers to the skin-irritation caused by *Primula obconica* and *Rhus toxicodendron*, and calls attention to the fact that vanilla essence may, in certain individuals, cause equally troublesome symptoms. Dr. Leggett recounts the experiences of a patient who, liking the smell of vanilla, added about half an ounce of the essence to about five ounces of his usual hair-lotion, which contained quinine, spirit of lavender, and rectified spirit. About twenty-four hours after its application intense itching of the scalp occurred, which gradually extended over the forehead, behind the ears, and down the neck. The patient carried out a control experiment on the front of the forearm, as he found it difficult to believe that vanilla could irritate the skin to such an extent. Twenty-four hours afterwards the same intolerable itching occurred on the forearm, with an eruption which seems to have been of a close papular nature, with no reddening of the skin. This, like the eruption on the face and scalp, soon faded away, only to return every five or six hours. Dr. Leggett prescribed a lotion of iodide of mercury and alcohol, which gave relief, the itching disappearing in two or three days. Dr. Leggett draws attention to three points of interest, viz.:

- (1) The long time (fourteen days) the symptoms lasted, in spite of washing with hot water and soap.
- (2) The intervals of freedom from irritation—about six hours—when it is remembered that it was not due to micro-organisms.
- (3) The fact that the vanilla essence could be taken by the mouth, without disastrous results to the mucous membranes, when the skin was so susceptible.

Treating Tender Feet.

In a paper on soldiers' feet and footgear by Captain Cecil Webb-Johnson in the "British Medical Journal," the following are given as different methods of preventing blisters on the feet:

Rub the feet night and morning with spirit, to which may be added 1 to 2 per cent. of salicylic acid.

Paint the tender parts once or twice a day with either a saturated solution of picric acid or a solution of chromic acid (2 to 3 grains to the ounce).

After drying the feet, sprinkle with a powder composed of talc and salicylic acid (salicylic acid 2 grains, talc 1 oz.). Soak the feet in a bucket of cold water to which potassium permanganate, salt, alum, tannic acid, or saltpetre has been added.

Men who complain of excessive sweating of the feet should soak them daily in a solution of formalin and water (1 to 800), dry them, and dust them with zinc oxide or some other powder. Tender feet may be well greased with zinc or boracic ointment, or the soles of the feet may be soaped.

The Salvarsan Patents.

At the Patent Office, London, before the Comptroller-General and Sir Cornelius Dalton on November 11, Mr. Potts, on behalf of the Société Anonyme des Établissements Poulenc Frères, Paris, applied for a licence to use the following patents: "Substituted Aromatic Arsines" (11,625/11), "Derivatives of diaminodioxarsenobenzene" (8,219/12), and "Arseno Preparation" (15,931/12).

Mr. Potts said his application was a corollary of the hearing on October 23, as the patents for which licensees were asked are useful in the manufacture of salvarsan and neo-salvarsan. The licence would protect his clients against legal action by the owners of the salvarsan patents, but at the same time a licence to use these patents would be useless unless the use was granted of the chief salvarsan patents for which application was made on the previous occasion. Messrs. Poulenc would be prepared to pay a royalty of 2s. a gram on the salvarsan that they sell, and leave the distribution of the money among the various patents.

The Comptroller: I think it was 10 per cent. you offered at the previous hearing. You do not want to pay further royalty?

Mr. Potts: No. We offer 10 per cent. whether we use one or all the six patents. The additional patents are really ancillary to the main patents.

The Comptroller: I quite follow; the whole of the patents go together. I may add that we have recommended the Board of Trade to grant a licence.

Mr. Potts: May I tell my clients that?

The Comptroller: Perhaps you had better not, in case the Board of Trade do not take our recommendation.

Trade-marks of Alien Enemies.

CASES DECIDED.

The following applications to avoid or suspend the registration of trade-marks have been *refused*:

Lysol device (93,947). Applicants, Chas. Zimmermann & Co. (Chemicals), Ltd. (*C. & D.*, September 26, p. 67); Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd. (*C. & D.*, October 3, p. 41); W. Cooper & Nephews (*C. & D.*, November 7, p. 40).

"Strobin" (232,921). Applicant, A. Hagon (*C. & D.*, October 24, p. 40).

In the following cases the registration has been *avoided*: "Lysol" (93,948). Applicants, Chas. Zimmermann & Co. (Chemicals), Ltd.; Robinson Bros., Ltd.; Gospo, Ltd. (*C. & D.*, September 26, p. 67); Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd. (*C. & D.*, October 3, p. 41).

"Glycin" (222,387). Applicants, Johnson & Sons (Manufacturing Chemists), Ltd. (*C. & D.*, October 10, p. 42).

"Metol" (222,388). Applicants, Johnson & Sons (Manufacturing Chemists), Ltd. (*C. & D.*, October 10, p. 41).

In the following case the registration has been *suspended* in favour of the applicants:

"Perolin" (300,159). Applicants, British Perolin Co., Ltd. (*C. & D.*, October 10, p. 41).

Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks (Temporary Rules) Acts, 1914

The following notice has been issued by the Comptroller-General:

For the information of the public it is thought desirable that the general principles upon which the Board of Trade will act in dealing with applications for the avoidance or suspension of patents and trade-marks under the above Acts should be made known. The principles given below may be taken as generally applicable, but special cases must necessarily receive exceptional treatment.

PATENTS.

Licences will, as a general rule, be granted where the applicants fulfil the necessary conditions, set out in Rule 1 of the Temporary Rules:

(1) Where there is no manufacture in this country under the patent, and also—

(2) Where what manufacture there is is carried on by a company or firm on behalf of *alien enemies* resident abroad, and there is any reason to doubt that the manufacture will continue to be carried on, or where it is in the interests of the country that some other manufacture should be started in the British interests.

TRADE-MARKS.

Suspension will, as a general rule, only be granted in the following cases:

(1) Where the trade-mark is the name of a patented article, and a licence is granted under the patent protecting it.

(2) Where it is the only name or only practicable name of an article manufactured under an expired patent.

(3) Where it is the name or the only practicable name of an article manufactured in accordance with a known process or a formula which has been published or is well known in the trade.

Generally speaking, suspension will *not* be granted in the case of *pictorial* devices.

TRADE-MARKS.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1914, p. 237.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 21, 1914.)

"SALASPIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By T. Kerfoot, Bardsley. 363,715.

"DIAMOND," with device of same ("Diamond" disclaimed); for goods (8). By Saphone, Ltd., 19 Newgate Street, E.C. 363,367.

"SYNTHOS"; for cements for filling teeth (11). By the Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Alston House, Newman Street, W. 363,418.

"PASTAFA"; for an adhesive (39). By Machin & Kingsley, 62 Aldersgate Street, E.C. 363,626.

Device of rock known as the "HEMLOCK STONE"; for food-substances (42). By J. Bostock, Ltd., 2 Barton Street, Beeston, Notts. 362,906.

"BAROTM"; for food-substances (42). By Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1 Balloon Street, Manchester. 363,504.

"PROTEINOGEN"; for all goods (42). By W. Shepperson, Buchanan Buildings, Holborn, E.C. 363,709.

"AQUAPERIA"; for a mineral water (44). By Camwal, Ltd., 112 Pembroke Street, Caledonian Road, N. 363,617.

"RED LAMP," for goods (47); "EOTHEN" and "SERENADE," for perfumery, etc. (48). By C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Bristol. 361,765/548/9.

"DRUMMER," with picture of same; for goods (47 and 48). By W. Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes. 362,383/4.

Device of lady with powdered wig surrounded by words "KALOS OZONE TOILET REQUISITES," etc.; for toilet-preparations (48). By E. Burnham, 70 Stato Street, Chicago, U.S.A. 355,954.

Device of outline of two men, etc., with words "TWIN HY-GEE"; for shaving-brushes (50). By the Hygienic Shaving-brush Co., Ltd., 18 Denmark Street, W.C. 362,407.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 28, 1914.)

Devices with words "DRUMMER DYES" and "TINTES TAMBOR," and word "TAMBOR"; for dyes (1 and 4). By W. Edge & Sons, Ltd., 50 Raphael Street, Bolton. 362,205/206/953/4/5/6.

"EBROCOL"; for a chemical (1), and for all goods (47). By E. Brooksbank & Co., Ltd., Thwaites, Keighley, Yorks. 363,605/763.

"LYCRYL"; for chemicals (2), and for medicinal chemicals (3). By Eueryl, Ltd., 61 and 63 Lant Street, Southwark, S.E. 363,397/8.

Circle enclosing cross device, with letters "L. C." over word "DISINFECTANTS" ("L. C." disclaimed); for disinfectants, etc. (2). By the London Hygienic Chemical Co., Ltd., 163 Blackfriars Road, S.E. 363,448.

"ENTENTE CORDIALE," for chemicals (3), goods (42), and for tobacco (45); "TRIPLE ENTENTE," "LE PETIT SERGENT," "LE PETIT CAPORAL," "PIOUPIOU," "ZOUAVE," "SPAHIS," "AREOPEAGE," "EUTERPE," "MUSES," "PREVOYANCE," "RENAISSANCE," "TERPSICHOIRE," for food-substances (42). By H. Autran, Ltd., 4 George Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 363,115/446/117, 363,113/120/121/387/388/389/634/635/637/638/640/643.

"KHARSIVAN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 363,586.

Laurel-wreath, with monogram "L. L."; for food-substances (42). By Liptons, Ltd., 196 City Road, E.C. 363,675.

"REGETHERM"; for goods (14), and for glass (15). By Regesan, Ltd., 7A Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C. 363,784/5.

"VALEX"; for essences (42). By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., 28 Ash Grove, Hackney, N.E. 362,948.

"ALL ARMS"; for goods (42, 47, and 50). By Carreras, Ltd., Arcadia Works, City Road, E.C. 363,741/2/3.

Device of wheel and tools; for goods (47). By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 363,111.

"KEWPIE"; for all goods (48). By the Arthur Chemical Co., 439 Congress Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A. 363,478.

"FARBENE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Emily McDowell, Rowhurst Hill, Oxshott Road, Leatherhead. 363,645.

"TRIDENT"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By John Knight, Ltd., Silvertown, E. 363,822.

"BRIC-A-BRAC"; for prepared pumice-stone (50). By R. Arton Leech & Co., 47 Mosley Street, Manchester. 362,909.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 4, 1914.)

Circular device, with words "BALTIC STAR" ("Baltic" disclaimed); for photographic plates (1). By Aktieselskabet Odense Emulsionspladeog Filmfabrik, Haonegade 7, Copenhagen. 361,452.

"REGECEM," for chemicals (1, 2, and 3); "PROTOPHOS," for chemicals (3), and for food-substances (42). By Regesan, Ltd., 7A Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 363,697/8/9, 363,747/8.

"BALLOON BRAND," with picture of same; for soap (2 and 3). By Hazlehurst & Sons, Ltd., 17 Highfield Street, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool. 363,044/5.

"SANOPER"; for disinfectants (2), and for goods (48 and 50). By Sanoper, Ltd., Cobden Street, Lower Broughton, Manchester. 363,701/2/3.

"BLACK PAN WATCH"; for disinfectant soap (2). By Orsini Stuart, 41 Castle Street, Liverpool. 363,857.

"BELL-ANS"; for an indigestion-medicine (3). By Bell & Co., Inc., Orangeburg, Rockland, New York, U.S.A. 362,823.

Label device including words "OZON," "STOMOXYGEN," and signature "DR. ANTON MEIER" ("Ozon" disclaimed); for a medicine (3). By Stomoxigen Co., Kephaldol House, Norwich Street, E.C. 360,542.

"FEDICINE"; for medicinal chemicals (3), and for food-substances (42). By Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 363,869/70.

Facsimile signature "LESLIE BROS."; for photographic paper, etc. (39). By Leslie Bros., 55 Knowlesy Street, Bolton. 361,771.

"MYPET"; for food-substances (42). By Holbrooks, Ltd., 203 Ashted Row, Birmingham. 362,559.

"VITAMOCEN"; for all goods (42). By W. Shepperson, Buchanan Buildings, Holborn, E.C. 363,554.

"ANCHOVADE"; for food-substances (42). By F. W. Waide & Co., Ltd., 67 Turnmill Street, E.C. 363,603.

"SWASTIKA" and device; for goods (47). By W. Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes, Lancs. 363,845.

"OROLIN"; for a mouth and teeth preparation (48). By Eueryl, Ltd., 61 and 63 Lant Street, Southwark, S.E. 363,564.

GAZETTE.

Bankruptcy Acts.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

BRAY, G. R., 9 Addington Road, Bow, London, formerly of The Strand, Bude, Cornwall, and Burshill, Stratton, Cornwall, chemist's assistant, chemist, stationer and fancy dealer, and motor char-a-banc proprietor.

EAST, E., 138 Broadhurst Gardens, Hampstead, lately 24 Randolph Crescent, Maida Vale, London, surgeon.

ADJUDICATION.

BRAY, G. R., 9 Addington Road, Bow, London, formerly of The Strand, Bude, Cornwall, and Burshill, Stratton, Cornwall, chemist's assistant, chemist, stationer and fancy dealer, and motor char-a-banc proprietor.

A Private Arrangement.—Karl Giebertmann, described as a chemist, of 6 Humberstone Road, Leicester, is a German, was interned on September 9, and immediately on his arrest communicated with his largest creditors. At a meeting of the creditors, on November 6, it was stated that the liabilities amount to 281*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, and net assets 108*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* Mr. J. W. Smith, who is acting under a power of attorney, thought that under all the circumstances it would be best if he tried to find a purchaser for the concern, and he eventually disposed of the fixtures and a certain portion of the stock at a price which the creditors at the meeting thought satisfactory. A certain portion of the stock has still to be disposed of. A committee was appointed to decide as to the best method of disposing of it.

TRADE NOTES.

MESSRS. JULES LANG & SON, Charlton Place, Islington, London, are makers of male glass urinals, glass tubing, ampoules, burettes, etc., which were formerly made in countries with whom we are now at war.

CELTOL is an antiseptic and disinfectant fluid of the lysol type, which is entirely British owned and controlled. The agents are the Celtol Supply Agency, August Reichwald, Ltd., Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.

STEVENSON & HOWELL, LTD., Southwark Street, London, S.E., have recently scored a fresh success, the lemonade which gained the Gold Medal in the Brewers' Exhibition competition having been prepared with their Perfect Soluble Essence of Lemon.

CHRISTMAS BUSINESS.—Yardley & Co., Ltd., Stratford, London, E., are offering two special protected lines in Christmas perfumery—viz., Yardley's Eau de Cologne and Yardley's Old English Lavender-water—and in connection with them offer showcards and counter-sprays free.

LIQUID PARAFFIN.—C. W. Field, Ltd., 92 Wood Street, Liverpool, are prepared to supply paraffinum liquidum in limited quantities. This is interesting in view of the shortage which we recently reported (*C. & D.*, October 3, p. 47). We also note that the article is now on the prohibitory export list.

TOPICAL GOODS.—W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, near Leeds, issue a folder price-list of pharmaceutical products suitable for sale at this season. These goods are packed appropriately and attractively, and the list is well worthy of study by those chemists who wish to attract new business. It can be obtained free on application.

DR. GIUSEPPE MOIZO, Corso Como 18, Milan, manufacturer of cream of tartar, solicits inquiries regarding his product, which, he states, is 99 to 100 per cent. and free from lead and arsenic. We may remind our subscribers that the B.P. 1914 demands cream of tartar containing 99 per cent. of pure potassium hydrogen tartrate.

THE SHOP-LIGHT SHADES offered by Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., as illustrated in the *C. & D.* last week, p. 43, have proved to be as popular as we expected, the company's stock of them having been cleared out by Wednesday. More are being made, and will be ready in the course of ten days for free distribution to chemists who write for them to 50 Southwark Street, S.E.

COURVOISIER'S C.C. PERFUMES.—H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Acton Vale, London, W., the introducers of these charming concentrated perfumes, have reduced the wholesale price to 27s. per doz. cases, each containing a phial of the perfume. They have their popular Omar Khayyam, Havanita, Viotto, and other floral odours in this form, and give a bonus of three cases when three dozen are ordered. The retailer's profit on each case is 1s. 3d.

MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD., Peckham, London, S.E., have inaugurated a scheme to facilitate the collection of subscriptions for the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, in which they invite the co-operation of chemists, to whom they have, we understand, addressed a letter on the subject. When we suggested to the trade (*C. & D.*, October 3, p. 46) that they should help the Fund by collecting for it by means of boxes, what was lacking was a uniform kind of collection-box. Mellin's Food, Ltd., are now filling the want by providing a special box for the purpose, and one of them is being sent to every chemist who asks them for one by postcard. They sent stamped cards for the purpose, but have not yet had all of them returned. The scheme has the sympathetic accord of the Subscription Sub-Committee of the National Relief Fund.

GLYCER. PEPSINI CONC. (FAIRCHILD).—The glycerin of pepsin which Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster produce has long been regarded by medical practitioners as a digestive preparation upon which they can rely for activity. The manufacturers are now producing it in concentrated form, 50 per cent. stronger than the new British Pharmacopœia glycerin, and they furnish the following formula for making expeditiously glycer. pepsini, B.P. 1914:

Glycer. pepsini. conc. (Fairchild)	3xvj.
Acid. hydrochloric.	... m℥℥.
Glycerin.	... 3iv. 3vj.
Aq. dest. ad	... 3xxiv.—M.

The resulting preparation can be used immediately, and it satisfies the new digestive-test of the B.P. The Fairchild glycerin is admirably adapted for compounding digestive liquors and mixtures, such as the series which are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," and it is also prescribed by many panel doctors. It has the distinction of having

natural rather than artificial acidity, which is an advantage in compounding. It is supplied in 4-oz., 16-oz., and 80-oz. bottles, and is obtainable through the agents, Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

WINTER SESSION

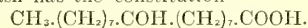
of Meetings of Trade Associations.

Others are reported under "Insurance Act Dispensing" when the subjects pertain chiefly to that Section.

Blackpool.—A meeting of the Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association was held on November 6 at the Palatine Hotel, Blackpool. Mr. Boothroyd was in the chair, and there were also present eleven members. Mr. Swift was elected a member. The Secretary reported that 8l. 12s. had been subscribed to the Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Fund. It was decided to keep the subscription-list open for another month. A discussion on the winter closing-hours took place, and it was decided to call a special meeting to consider the advisability of applying for an evening closing order for chemists, or, alternatively, to fix the winter closing-hours. Mr. Bailey (Secretary) gave a *résumé* of the Pharmaceutical Committee's proceedings since the last monthly meeting of the Association in April. It was decided that the Drug Sub-Committee of the Pharmaceutical Committee should arrange a meeting with the Drug Sub-Committee of the Panel Committee to ask for an undertaking from the doctors that, if the chemists accept a local Formulary, the doctors will not request the Insurance Committee to put the reduced dispensing-fees clause into operation.

C.A.A.—The Chemists' Assistants' Association has published in pamphlet form a report of the proceedings of the thirty-seventh session (1913-14). It contains lists of the officers and members, particulars of the prizes offered by the Association, and reports of all the meetings held from October 2, 1913, to May 14, 1914. It is a good record of the work of the Association. The best way to obtain a copy is to become a member.

Chemical Society.—A meeting was held in Burlington House, London, W., on Thursday, November 5, Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., presiding. It was announced that the meeting of the Faraday Society at Burlington House on Monday, November 23, will be on the hardening of metals, and Fellows of the Chemical Society are cordially invited. A protest by Dr. Moody drew from the President the assurance that the subject of foreign members is to be considered at the next Council-meeting. The first scientific communication was by Messrs. H. R. Le Sueur and J. C. Withers on the *Mechanism of the Action of Fused Alkalies*. The special body under consideration was dihydroxystearic acid. When this is fused at 250° C. with potassium hydroxide, an acid containing two carboxy and one hydroxy groups is obtained. This acid loses water and is converted into an unsaturated acid, which on oxidation gives a C₈ acid. Oxidation of the fusion-product results in the loss of carbon dioxide and water, and the formation of a ketonic monocarboxy acid. Examination of the products obtained showed that a C₁₀ acid obtained by the action of potash has the constitution—



This amounts to the swinging of a whole group from one carbon atom to another. It would be expected that the chain in the stearic acid would be broken between the carbons carrying the hydroxy-groups, but this is not the case, the fact being that the whole group —C₂H₄— moves from one carbon atom to the next. This action is universal in this series of acids. A paper was read on the *Alkaloids of Quebracho-bark* by Mr. A. J. Ewings. In this he said that Hesse had stated that several alkaloids are extractable from the bark; of these the author could only confirm the presence of two, aspidospermine and quebrachine. The latter is not contained in all specimens to the same extent, but by making use of the tartrate he had been able to obtain small quantities from the samples at his disposal. Quebrachine he finds to be identical with yohimbine. This was established by comparing the sulphonic acids and the peculiarities in sublimation. He assigns the formula C₂₂H₃₀N₂O₂ to quebrachine. Aspidospermine was isolated by grinding the aqueous extract with alcohol, evaporating, and taking up with sulphuric acid. The liquid was then cleared up with normal lead acetate, filtered, neutralised with ammonia, and extracted with chloroform. The extract was treated with alcohol, from which the aspidospermine crystallised. This alkaloid on treatment with hydriodic acid

yields a body to which the name aspidosine was given. The only other paper was by Mr. G. F. Morrell on *Studies in the Aromatic Series: Part 2*, in which the attempts to get open-chain derivatives of succinic acid were described. The tendency in this series is towards ring formations.

Chemists' Ball.—Mr. Alan Francis (Hon. Secretary of the Chemists' Ball) informs us that owing to the exceptional conditions prevailing the Chemists' Ball will not be held this winter.

Great Yarmouth.—A meeting of the Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association was held on November 5, Mr. A. E. Richmond in the chair. Eight members were also present. The Secretary notified that the scheme for supplying the dependants of soldiers and sailors with medicine is in working order. The President thanked the members for their present to his daughter on her marriage. A discussion on the 1915 Tariff followed, and it was decided to send the Insurance Committee a resolution objecting to the stock-mixture clause being attached to agreement, also to supply aqua fontis without charge.

Harrogate.—The first meeting this session of the Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association was held on November 6 at the Salisbury Hotel. The new President (Mr. O. R. Windemer) delivered his presidential address, dealing in an optimistic spirit with the critical state in which we find ourselves at the present time, both as Englishmen and as pharmacists. The increased prices of drugs, due directly or indirectly to the war, make it more difficult to earn a living. The question of the position of Army dispensers was briefly mentioned. In a very frank manner the new B.P. was both criticised and praised. Arrangements for the winter session were made, and it was decided, for the time being, to abandon all social functions, but to meet regularly each month to discuss current topics and to listen to papers from members and members of the medical profession. Other subjects discussed were the new Tariff, dispensing for dependants of soldiers and sailors, and Belgian refugees. Messrs. Burdett and Benjamin were elected members. Refreshments were provided by the President, and before closing a collection was taken, which resulted in a good amount being handed to the Belgian Refugee Committee.

Leeds.—A meeting of the Leeds Chemists' Association was held at the Grand Central Hotel on November 4, when Mr. G. W. Overend (President) presided over a gathering of about fifty members. The Secretary (Mr. H. Gilleghan), as Secretary of the local Pharmaceutical Committee, reported upon recent proceedings of that Committee. He said the new Tariff was submitted to the Leeds Insurance and Panel Committees on October 5 and approved. Mr. Gilleghan reported also that the Pharmaceutical Committee has decided to abolish the "urgent fee" next year. He appealed to members to send in their accounts each month not later than the 15th of the month, so as to help in settling accounts promptly. It was reported that the local Committee controlling the Lord Mayor's War Relief Fund has established an advisory committee for the city, on which Messrs. G. W. Overend, F. Pilkington Sargeant, and J. H. Beacock had been appointed to represent the Leeds Chemists' Association. The members have contributed 56l. 6s. to the fund. Mr. Sargeant then dealt at length with the circular regarding stock mixtures.

London (N.).—Mr. J. Hearle presided at a very large meeting of the North London Pharmacists' Association on November 5. Mr. Hugo Wolff expounded his scheme for the establishment of "A Pharmaceutical Clearing-house" for rare drugs and other things. Messrs. Bromley, Wilson, Evans, Skinner, Hearle, and Templeman joined in an interesting discussion. Mr. Wolff replied accepting the general wish that something should be done to put it into practice. The 1915 Drug Tariff with the stock-mixture clause was next discussed, the general feeling being that the ground had been largely undermined by some Insurance Committees having accepted stock mixtures in the past. Messrs. Brumwell, Felton, Jenkin, Harrison, Melhuish, Bromley, and Barton joined in the discussion, and it was agreed to make a protest and accept the clause on compulsion. Mr. Herbert Skinner (Secretary) then dealt with the prospective discounting of London County Insurance accounts, and while duly censuring doctors who had been ordering extravagantly, as shown by the instances he gave, he did not acquit those chemists who had dispensed them as though they were happy in being on a good thing. He urged all pharmacists when they had records of excessive prescribing to communicate with their Secretary at once, and so enable it to be nipped in the bud. A resolution on pricing prescriptions, from the County Executive, was briefly discussed before the meeting broke up.—A sectional meeting was held at the pharmacy of Mr. Hepburn, Station Road, Enfield, on Tuesday, November 10, when the Tariff and

the stock-mixture clause were discussed. The Secretary (Mr. Skinner) explained the matter, and a strong resolution of protest, proposed by Mr. Hepburn and seconded by Mr. Bolton, was passed. It was agreed that co-operation of pharmacists would prove the vital factor in lessening the depletion of the Drug Fund.

London (S.W.).—The South-Western Pharmacists' Association had a whist-party in Clapham Hall, High Street, Clapham, on Wednesday evening, November 11, when one hundred were present, the visitors being Mr. Milner (Sangers), Mr. Pinto Nash (Parke, Davis & Co.), Mr. Callam (Mcgesons), Mr. Brockies (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb), Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Keith, and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Tocher. The guests were received by Mr. John Keall (President), and Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith acted as M.C. All the arrangements contributed to make a thoroughly jolly evening, and everything went off well. At the end it was found that the ladies' first prize had been gained by Mrs. Pinto Nash with a score of 177, and the second by Mrs. Ridgwell with 173. The interval prize for the ladies was won by Mrs. Freke with a score of 90. The gentleman with top score was Mr. W. H. Goy (177), Mr. Brockies was second with 175, and Mr. Keith won the interval prize with a score of 92. The prizes were presented by Mrs. E. A. Atkins, wife of the Secretary. As the result of this social evening a nice amount will be handed over to the Red Cross Societies. The Association considers that, "business as usual" being the British motto, it can usefully continue its social functions, devoting the proceeds to charitable and patriotic objects. This evening made a good beginning.

London (W.).—Mr. A. R. Melhuish presided at a meeting of the Western Pharmacists' Association held at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, W., on Wednesday evening, November 11. The Chairman referred to the steps that are being taken with a view to finding employment for refugee Belgian pharmacists, and Mr. Uglov Woolcock gave an account of the work done by a committee which has the matter in hand. The Chairman then reported on the work of the London County Association Executive, after which earlier closing and the advisability of establishing a rota were discussed. Mr. H. R. Procter gave the experience of the working of the rota in Hammersmith, and it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. T. Barrett, that it is desirable that a rota should be established, and that the sub-divisional secretaries should take the matter in hand. The meeting then considered Insurance matters, the stock-mixtures clause and the probability of discounting in the London area being the chief topics. An interesting discussion ensued, taken part in by Messrs. Barrett, Wilkinson, Browne, Brunner, Elkington, Allen, Procter, and Whatmough. The chief points that emerged from the discussion were that the excessive demands on the Drug Fund are due chiefly to the extravagant ordering of dressings, malt, and malt and oil; while, in respect to the stock-mixtures clause, the feeling was that chemists ought to support those who could not afford to come off the panel by continuing to undertake the work. Mr. Woolcock gave an account of the present position, and answered a number of questions which had been put. Regarding the proposed non-pricing of all Insurance prescriptions by chemists, it was agreed to fall in with the scheme.

Sheffield.—A special meeting of the Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held preceding the general meeting on Wednesday, November 11, at the Literary and Philosophical Society's Rooms, Mr. J. T. Appleton (Vice-President) in the chair. The Chairman moved an amendment to No. 5 of the rules of the Society. It was found when the new rules were put into operation this one only provided for the nomination of a member by any one member of the Society. In future the rule will read: "To nominate a member or members to serve upon the Council," etc. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Messrs. John Dale, E. W. Harber, J. H. Meadowcroft, Ph.C., J. F. Simon, Ph.C., and E. C. Turner; and as Associates Messrs. T. Bell, H. Elwood, and Gordon Bushby. At the meeting which followed the Chairman called upon Mr. Stanley White (London) to give a lantern-lecture on *Bacteriology in Relation to Modern Therapy, with Brief Notes on Standardisation*. The lantern portion of the lecture consisted of a description of the preparation of serums and their method of standardisation; an exhibition of several slides illustrating well-known types of pathogenic micro-organisms; a brief description of the methods employed in physiological standardisation, including adrenalin and pituitrin; preparations of strophanthus, squill, digitalis, ergot, and cannabis indica. The importance of standardisation, both chemical and physiological, was insisted upon, and reference made to the fact that the B.P. 1914 does not recognise the latter. Mr. White mentioned incidentally

that all the anti-tetanus serum in the country has been commandeered by the Government for use in France. The Chairman moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and it was carried unanimously.

Shrewsbury.—The annual meeting of the Shropshire Pharmacists' Association was held at Shrewsbury on November 5, the President (Mr. W. G. Cross) in the chair. The balance-sheet was approved. It was decided to make donations of 4*l.* to the Benevolent Fund and 1*l.* to the Prince of Wales' Fund. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Mr. W. G. Cross (Shrewsbury), *President*; Mr. T. Sparrow (Bridgenorth), *Vice-President*; Mr. A. Williams, *Treasurer*; Mr. W. G. Cross, jun., *Hon. Secretary*; Messrs. W. R. Dunn (Oakengates), A. Day (Shrewsbury), Barnes (Market Drayton), G. Dunn (Church Stretton), Picken (Newport), T. Jones (Oswestry), Henshaw (Shrewsbury), J. Gouldbourne (Ludlow) and Hunt (Wellington) as *Committee*. Communications from Mr. Woolcock regarding Insurance matters led to a discussion, after which the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"That this Association, bearing in mind that Medical Benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1912, was designed to secure for each insured person the fullest benefit and the most up-to-date methods of medical treatment, cannot conscientiously acquiesce in the inclusion of a clause in the Tariff for 1915 which permits the employment of bulk, or ready-made, medicines in place of remedies prescribed for each individual case, thus reverting to the old discredited 'pauper practice,' which the Act was passed to supersede. They therefore respectfully ask the County of Salop Insurance Committee to reject the clause suggested by the Commissioners, inasmuch as its inclusion would prejudice the best interests of insured persons."

The President promised to present the resolution to the Salop Insurance Committee. He also stated that the "Rep. mist." prescription had been forbidden in the county. The arrangements for pricing prescriptions under the scheme for providing medicines for dependants of soldiers and sailors were explained. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

West Ham.—At the meeting of the West Ham, East Ham, and Metropolitan Essex District Association of Pharmacists held on October 29 (*C. & D.*, November 7, p. 56), the following resolution was passed unanimously on the proposition of the President (Mr. E. Miller):

"That the pharmacists should extend to the Belgian refugees temporarily resident in this country the same advantages and privileges with regard to supplies of medicines and appliances as we are offering to the dependants of our own Forces."

PERSONALITIES.

Authenticated information for this section will be received by the Editor, and published, if not in the nature of advertisement.

Mr. R. FEATHER CLARKE, J.P., Ph.C., has been appointed to exercise the powers of the Lunacy Act, 1890, in the borough of Gravesend.

Mr. WALTER J. W. CHILDS, Australian representative of Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., and other English firms, will arrive in England towards the end of this month.

Mr. H. MILLER, managing director of Ucal, Ltd., is laid up with appendicitis. He is progressing favourably, and the doctors in attendance have not deemed it necessary to operate at present.

Mr. G. A. TOCHER, Secretary of the London Pharmaceutical Committee, has been initiated into the Masonic Lodge of Good Fellowship, his sponsors being Messrs. John Keall and E. A. Atkins.

Mr. W. MASKEW, Ph.C., gave a lantern-lecture at Clacton-on-Sea last week on "A Tour in Western France." A number of war pictures were also shown on the screen, which gave a good idea of the devastation which has been brought on little Belgium by the Germans.

Mrs. CHARLES MARTIN wishes to thank the many friends of her late husband for the numerous tokens of sympathy and respect which she has received. She regrets to learn that through a misunderstanding some mourners attended Streatham Cemetery instead of Streatham Park Cemetery.

Captain CECIL T. CONYNGHAM, R.A.M.C., whose death in action is reported (see p. 42), was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and after graduating M.B., B.Ch., in 1906, he entered the Army. At the outbreak of the war Captain Conyngnam was stationed in India, and from there was sent as a medical officer to East Africa. He has a brother who is also a medical man—Mr. H. F. Conyngham, L.R.C.P.I. Much sympathy is felt for his father, Mr. Henry Conyngham, Ph.C., one of the best-known chemists in Dublin.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

[42 Cannon Street, E.C., November 12, 6.30 p.m.]

A FAIRLY good business continues to be done in chemicals and drugs considering war conditions, although there is a lull in export demand at the moment. The bulk of changes favour buyers, and include a reduction in citrates, citric acid and cream of tartar, formaldehyde, chloral hydrate, lime-juice, lime-oil, and commercial acetic acid. On the other hand, Turkey opium is a rising market, and the alkaloids thereof are firmer in sympathy. Lemon oil has at last taken an upward turn. Rio ipecacuanha and rhubarb are firmer, the former being in good demand. Menthol is firmer and in more inquiry. Sudan acacia gums are higher. The principal changes have been as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Chamomiles	Codeine	Acetic acid	Citrates
Gum acacia	Caraway-seed	(80 p.c.)	Citric acid
Mace (W.I.)	Ipecacuanha	Ammonia	Cream of
Lemon oil	(M.G.)	sulphate	tartar
(good)	Fennugreek-seed	Chloral	Jalap
Linseed		hydrate	(new crop)
Linseed oil	Menthol	Copaiba	Formaldehyde
Morphine	Rhubarb	Ergot	Lime-juice
Nutmegs (W.I.)		Kola	Lime oil
Peppers		Palm oil	(W.I.)
Potash		Sarsaparilla	Mace
prussiate		(Mexican)	(common)
Turpentine		Soda hypo.	Tartaric acid

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Opium has advanced to \$9.25 per lb. for druggists' in single cases. Peppermint oil in tins is 5 cents per lb. lower at \$1.40. Menthol is also lower at \$2.40 per lb. Cartagena ipecacuanha has advanced to \$1.85. Guarana is cheaper at \$1.00 per lb. Hydrastis (golden seal) has been reduced to \$4.30 and quinine to 26 cents per oz.

London Markets.

ACETIC ACID is steady at from 42*l.* 10*s.* to 45*l.* per ton for 99 to 100 per cent. glacial, and at 29*l.* to 30*l.* for 80-per-cent. commercial in casks. This description is easier owing to arrivals and competition among importers.

ACETONE.—Very scarce, both for prompt and early delivery at about 90*l.* per ton for Government specification quality.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID still remains in a very firm position, and the prospects of getting supplies from the Continent are becoming remote. Italy, for instance, is preventing shipments of chemicals from Switzerland, and also stopping goods *in transit*. From 6*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb. is quoted.

ALOES.—Fair to good bright hard Cape is quoted at from 33*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* per cwt. London stock of aloes is 1,004 packages, against 1,034.

ANISEED is quiet at 35*s.* per cwt. for Russian, and at about 37*s.* 6*d.* for Spanish.

ANISE OIL, STAR.—Business has been done at 5*s.* 6*d.* for "Red Ship" brand on spot.

BENZOLIN.—The London stock of all descriptions is 809 cases, against 488. Sumatra is unchanged, with fair almondy seconds offering at 6*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.

BLEACHING-POWDER is unchanged at 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton ex wharf.

BROMIDES.—Prices remain unaltered, but the salts are becoming more difficult to buy in U.S.A. There is also a

revival in the export demand, for which permits are being given.

CANARY-SEED is steady at 92s. 6d. to 95s. per quarter for ordinary to good Morocco, but there is less business doing.

CANTHARIDES.—Although it is stated several parcels of Russian flies are expected, the expenses of freight are so high that they will not be available below 13s. to 14s. per lb. Chinese affloat to London are offered at 3s. per lb., c.i.f. London, for delivery in about four to five weeks.

CAPRICUMS.—Quiet; fifty-eight bags East Indian were bought in, comprising ordinary mixed and stalky, part perished, at 32s., and common medium stalky at 30s. per cwt.

CARAWAY-SEED is firmer at 31s. per cwt. for good Dutch on the spot.

CHAMOMILES.—In the absence of business a few bales are offering at the easier rates of about 160s. per cwt. for No. 1 Belgian pickings.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Prices are slightly easier at 6s. per lb. duty paid, as fair quantities are obtainable.

CINCHONA.—At the tender held at Amsterdam on November 4 the quinine content of the bark offered was equivalent to 83,771 kilos., of which the quinine makers took up 31,193 kilos. at an average unit of 6.20c. per half kilo., as against 6.20c. at the previous distribution. The average percentage of the quinine was 6.09, against 6.23 at the previous tender, and an average of 6.12 over 1913. Of the pharmaceutical bark offered on November 5 the equivalent of 2,264 kilos. quinine sulphate offered, of which 492 kilos. sold on a quiet market. The prices paid ranged from 11½c. to 45c. per half kilo.

CINNAMON.—At auction twelve bales Ceylon plantation unworked thirds were bought in, and 27 bags dull quillings were bought in at 7½d.

CITRATES have been reduced by 4d. per lb., the makers' prices being as follows: Ferri et ammon. cit., potassium citrate, sodium citrate in 28-lb. lots, 2s. 9d. per lb., the list price being 2s. 10d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID.—Business has been done at 2s. 6d. per lb., at which there are further sellers. Now that the export embargo has been removed business may improve.

CLOVES.—At auction 20 bags Amboyna were bought in at 11d. for fair headless. Privately, Zanzibar are quiet, with sellers of fair at 7½d. to 8d., and for January-March delivery sellers quote 6d.

COCAINE remains firm at last week's advance, with sellers at about 8s. per oz. for hydrochloride.

COCA-LEAVES.—At the Amsterdam auction on November 5 the equivalent of 1,375 kilos. alkaloids offered and 978 kilos. sold at the average unit of 14.13 cents, against 13.40 cents at the previous auction. The prices paid ranged from 11½c. to 30½c. per half kilo. The exports of coca from Java to Europe during October amounted to 700 packages, against 1,182 packages in 1913. The total shipments (January-October) amounted to 20,855 packages, against 21,707 packages in 1913.

CODEINE is becoming very scarce, and makers are not anxious for business; one quotes 17s. 6d. per oz. for small lots of pure crystals.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 2 that the market is steady, but only a small business has been done. For finest non-congealing oil 71s. per barrel c.i.f. is quoted. In London several agents quote from 69s. to 71s. c.i.f.

COLOCYNTH.—Fair Turkey apple, free from seed, is offered on spot at 9d. per lb.

CORIANDER-SEED is selling steadily at 9s. per cwt. for wormy Morocco, and at 11s. for good sound.

CREAM OF TARTAR has undergone a further irregular decline of about 5s. per cwt., spot offering at 160s. to 165s. An eminent firm of wine merchants, in their annual survey of the year, state that the French wine-harvest, computed to be worth 49,000,000l., has been successfully harvested this year by old men, boys, and a large proportion of the women, who have worked with a will probably never before equalled, when the whole male population between twenty and forty was called to the Colours. A naval prize, consisting of 7 tons cream of tartar, sold in Glasgow this week by tender at 130s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., for 99-per-cent. Italian powder.

CUMIN-SEED is quiet at 45s. per cwt. for good Morocco, and at 50s. for Malta.

EPSOM SALTS.—The principal British makers are able to execute new business in limited quantities, as raw material is coming from a neutral source. Prices are from 120s. in bags and 145s. per ton in kegs.

ERGOT.—It now appears that the Spanish crop has been good both in quantity and quality, and there are ample stocks both on the spot and in Spain. Sound Spanish is offered at 2s. 6d. per lb. ex wharf London, or at 2s. 4½d. per lb. c.i.f. London for prompt shipment from Spain. In another quarter business is reported to have been done at 3s. for good Spanish. No stocks of Russian are at present obtainable, and reports as to new crop are unfavourable.

FENUGREEK-SEED is firmer at 8s. 6d. per cwt. for Morocco.

FORMALDEHYDE.—Fair quantities having been received, there are now sellers at 60s. per cwt., which price is considered reasonable in view of the fact that values in the U.S.A. have advanced.

GINGER.—At auction 384 packages were bought in, comprising fair brown rough Calicut at 26s. and washed rough Cochin at 25s. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—Sudan sorts are firmer, with 50s. asked for ordinary hard and 45s. for glassy amber. The stock of acacia gum is 5,690 packages, against 8,056 packages. The exports of "gums" from Suez during 1913 amounted to 1,032 tons, against 3,038 tons in 1912 and 2,671 tons in 1911. The decrease is due to the fact that exports of Sudan gum acacia are sent direct to Europe via Port Sudan, where steamers bound to all ports of the world call regularly.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE is quoted at from 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb.

IPECACUANHA is firmer, with a good business. Holders will not now sell Matto Grosso under 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb., as to quality.

JALAP.—On the spot root testing 14 per cent. is offered at 1s. 3d. per lb., being unchanged. New crop offers at rather lower prices. London stock, 195 bales, against 207.

KOLA.—At the spice-auction 16 bags dried West Indian offered, and 8 sold at 1½d. per lb., being cheaper.

LEAD ACETATE remains firm at from 37l. 10s. to 38l. per ton for small crystals.

LEMON OIL.—A decided improvement has taken place in prices for forward shipment, exporters asking 4s. 6d. c.i.f. Spot brands are now worth 5s. 3d.

LIME-JUICE.—In view of arrivals and further shipments to follow, market is easier at 2s. 3d. per gal. for fair raw West Indian.

LIME OIL.—West Indian distilled is easier, with sellers at 3s. 6d. for fair. Very fair arrivals are taking place.

LINSEED is dearer; good Morocco is worth 47s. 6d. per quarter.

MACE.—West Indian descriptions were irregular, good being 1d. to 2d. per lb. dearer, and low broken 2d. to 3d. cheaper; 200 packages sold, including common at 1s. 4d., red 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., ordinary 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d., fair 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d., good pale 2s. 1d., bold 2s. 3d., very common broken 6d. to 9½d., common 10d. to 11½d., fair 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., and good 1s. 5d. per lb.

MENTHOL is firmer, with buyers of Suzuki at 10s. 9d.; sellers of Kobayashi ask 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. Several inquiries are in the market, but there is not much offering.

MILK-SUGAR.—There is a steady demand from consumers at unaltered rates.

MORPHINE is from 3d. to 6d. per oz. higher, business in hydrochloride having been done at 11s. 6d., and 11s. 9d. to 12s. wanted.

MYRRH.—Although no arrivals have taken place recently, a fair stock exists on the spot—viz., 330 packages. Genuine Aden sorts offer at 57s. 6d., and ordinary at 47s. 6d.

NUTMEGS.—The large supply of 711 packages West Indian practically all sold, with a good demand. Small sizes were steady to ½d. per lb. higher, and the larger descriptions were ½d. to ¾d. dearer.

OILS (FIXED).—Linseed is dearer, at 23s. 4½d. in pipes and 23s. 9d. in barrels on spot. Coconut oil is easier, at 48s. for Ceylon and 55s. for Cochin on spot; London-pressed for November-December delivery is 40s. Cottonseed is firm and unchanged, at 24s. 6d. nominally for crude in pipes on spot; pale refined in pipes on spot is 25s., sweet in barrels 30s., and American sweet p.s.v. 30s. net ex wharf. Rape is unchanged at 31s. for ordinary brown crude, and at 34s. 3d. for English refined in barrels. Lagos Palm is easier at 30s. to 29s. 9d. in Liverpool. Turpentine is dearer on the week, closing at 34s. 6d. for American on the spot. Petroleum is 7½d. for ordinary refined American, 8½d. for water-white, and 8½d. for Russian on spot. Manchurian Soya in cases on spot is 25s.

OPIMUM.—The small spot stock of Turkey is practically held off the market, as arrivals from Smyrna and Constantinople are out of the question. Up to 25s. has been paid for

11-per-cent. on the spot. Persian is quoted at from 17s. to 20s. as to test.

PHENACETIN is still offering in limited quantities from Switzerland, but under the new Italian regulations it is possible that exports may be stopped; 6s. per lb. is easily obtainable.

PHENAZONE.—The demand has revived again, sellers offering at 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb.

PIMENTO.—At auction 90 bags good were bought in at 2*l*. per lb.

POTASH PRUSSATE is firmer, as supplies at the moment are very scarce again; 1*s*. 7*d*. per lb. is quoted.

POTASHES.—Spot prices are 65s. for first Montreals and 55s. for Canadian. Liverpool prices are easier.

QUININE.—Rumours have been current in the Dutch Press that Holland may impose a duty of 8 per cent. on all exports on account of the war, and should that take place the price of quinine would, of course, be affected to that extent, as this would represent a permanent charge on the product. The Dutch East Indies would also be affected by the duty.

RHUBARB.—High-dried description is firmer at from 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. for fair to good bright flat. For genuine sundried Shensi 5*s*. and upwards is asked.

SALICYLATES.—Supplies continue very small, and 5*s*. per lb. is easily being obtained for acid and 5*s*. 6*d*. for soda. As regards the future, no uneasiness need be felt, as arrangements are being made to open up another source of supply.

SALOL is unchanged and firm at 5*s*. per lb. Very fair quantities have been exported.

SHELLAC continues firm, with moderate sales at full prices, including TN Orange on a basis of 58s. for fair, and free to eaky AC Garnet at 60s. per cwt.

SODA HYPOSULPHITE.—A fair quantity having arrived, 1-cwt. kegs of pea-crystals are now obtainable at 11*l*. 10*s*. per ton ex wharf London.

SULPHONAL is unaltered at from 12*s*. to 13*s*. per lb.

TANNIC ACID is selling at from 5*s*. to 5*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

TARAXACUM.—There should be no difficulty in securing supplies of English root, considering that prices are much above normal and that weather prospects are more favourable for digging.

TARTARIC ACID is quoted at from 1*s*. 6½*d*. to 1*s*. 7*d*. per lb.

VANILLA.—At auction the small supply offered was held for very high prices, and only part sold; of 32 tins Seychelles, 20 sold, comprising firsts, 6 by 7 in., 11*s*. 6*d*. to 12*s*.; 5 by 6½ in., 10*s*. 6*d*. to 11*s*.; 4 by 7 in., 10*s*. 6*d*. to 11*s*. 6*d*.; mouldy, 4*s*. 3*d*. to 5*s*. Ninety-nine tins Bourbon offered, and 15 sold, including firsts, 6½ by 6½ in., 11*s*. 6*d*.; 8½ in., 12*s*. 6*d*.; 7½ by 8 in., 12*s*. to 12*s*. 6*d*.; 5½ in., 10*s*. 6*d*.; slightly mouldy ends, 9*s*. 3*d*.; mouldy ends, 5*s*. 6*d*.

WAX, BEES.—The following are current quotations: Jamaica, 9*l*.; East African, 7*l*. 15*s*.; bleached Calcutta, 8*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.; unbleached, 7*l*. 5*s*. to 7*l*. 10*s*.; Gambia (in Liverpool), 8*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.; and Chilian, 8*l*. to 8*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

WAX, JAPAN.—Sales to arrive include 200 cases for November-December shipment at 43*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. c.i.f.

The Week's Arrivals.

During the period November 4 to 11, inclusive, the following drugs, chemicals, and allied produce have arrived at the principal English ports. Where not stated, the figures denote packages:

Acetate of lime (Montreal) ... (bgs.)	2,087	Argol (Oporto) (pkgs.)	1,057
Acetic acid (Gothenburg) cks. 16, (Rotterdam) blas. 28, (New York) brls. 167		Arrowroot (Trinidad) (brls.)	845
Albumen (Havre) cks. 19, (Shanghai) es. 117, (Marseilles) es. 9, (Genoa) es. 20		Bleaching-powder (Rotterdam) ... (bgs.)	30
Almonds (Spain) pkgs. 5,615, (Bari) 166, (Sfax) 10		Boric acid (Leghorn) brls. 85, es. 50	
Alumina sulphate (New York) bgs. 168, es. 224		Calamus-root (Amsterdam) ... (bgs.)	10
Ailaine dyes, colours, etc. (Rotterdam) es. 18, cks. 41, pkgs. 12, (Genoa) cks. 116, pkgs. 1,835		Calcium carbide (Scandinavia) ... (drms.)	7,180
Antimony (Hankow) (es.) 1,009		Camphor (Kobe) es. 275, (Kelung) es. 25	
Antimony ore (Singapore) bgs. 2,780, es. 4,665		Canary-seed (Spain) ...	174
Apricot-kernels (New York) bgs. 44, (Frisco) bgs. 200		Caramel lig. (Rotterdam)	50
		Caraway-seed (Rotterdam) (bgs.)	120
		Cardamoms (Colombo) (es.)	14
		Cassia (St. Nazaire) 95, (La Pallée) 50	
		Cashew-nuts (Havre) (es.)	15
		Castor oil (Leghorn) (es.)	25
		Chaulmoogra oil (Calcutta) (es.)	12
		Chillies (Calcutta) (bgs.)	10
		Cinchona (Java) (bls.)	280

Chemical products, medicines, etc. (New York) pkgs. 277, (Gotherburg) cks. 17, (Dunkirk) pkgs. 132, (Rotterdam) es. 10, cks. 100, brls. 200, (Genoa) es. 41		Cinnamon (Ceylon) (bls.)	65
Citric acid (Genoa) brls. 40, kgs. 20		Citronella oil (Ceylon) (drms.)	10
Coca-leaves (Ceylon) (bls.)	2	Cochineal (Las Palmas) (bgs.)	48
Cocoa-butter (Amsterdam) (bls.)	10	Cocoon oil (Amsterdam) es. 88, (Singapore) es. 1,350, (Marseilles) es. 125, (Colombo) 91, (Rotterdam) cks. 18, drms. 40	
Cod-liver oil (Christiania) es. 20, (Bergen) brls. 63, (Aalesund) brls. 165		Cream of tartar (Palermo) cks. 15, (Bordeaux) cks. 220, (Barcelona) cks. 3, (Marseilles) cks. 96	
Dental-cream (New York) (es.)	540	Dragon's-blood (Singapore) ... (es.)	6
Drugs (Havre) es. 5, (Boulogne) pkgs. 7, (U.S.A.) pkgs. 312, (Dieppe) pkgs. 8		Ergot (Archangel) bgs. 3, (Oporto) bgs. 32	
Essential oils (Genoa) es. 10, (New York) es. 55, (Marseilles) es. 18, (Messina) pkgs. 19		Eucalyptus oil (Melbourne) ... (es.)	120
Farina (Holland) (bgs.)	750	Fatty acids (Rotterdam) (cks.)	15
Formaldehyde (New York) (brls.)	181	Formic acid (Rotterdam) ... (es.)	36
Fusel oil (Rotterdam) (cks.)	36	Gelatine (Marseilles) es. 138, (Genoa) es. 20	
Glucose (U.S.A.) 718, (Rotterdam) 70		Glycerin (Barcelona) drms. 12, (Rotterdam) cks. 135	
Glyco-thymoline (New York) ... (es.)	498	Gum copal (Rotterdam) bgs. 50, (Singapore) 497, (W. C. Africa) brls. 41	
Gum damar (Amsterdam) es. 27, (Singapore) 235		Gum unguum. (Lisbon) pkgs. 78, (Amsterdam) 152	
Herbs (Bombay) bls. 50, (Marseilles) pkgs. 20		Honey (Amsterdam) cks. 10, (Jamaica) 7	
Indigo (Naples) pkgs. 17, (Calcutta) es. 20, (Colon) scrns 40		Ipecacuanha (Bahia) ...	9
Juniper berries (Leghorn)	83	Kieselguhr (Oran) tons	1,000
Kola (New York) (bgs.)	5	Leaves, medicinal (Leghorn) ... (bls.)	20
Lime-juice (Dominica) puns. 139, pps. 12, hds. 5, cks. 81, drms. 2, (New York) puns. 100, (West Indies) puns. 63, pps. 15, hds. 85, cks. 118, drms. 3, es. 13		Lime oil (Trinidad) cks. 3, es. 21, (Dominica) es. 21	
Linseed (Brest) tons 1,494, (Rosario) bgs. 23,520, (Calcutta) bgs. 13,513, (Monte Video) bgs. 5,660		Liquorice-juice (Naples) es. 10, (Catania) es. 99	
Liquorice-paste (Smyrna) es. 132, (Philadelphia) es. 125			

Lithopone (Rotterdam) cks. 130, pkgs. 38, brls. 50		Madder (Rotterdam) (cks.)	8
Magnesian chlor. (Rotterdam) ... (cks.)	140	Manna (Palermo) (es.)	3
Medicines (New York) (es.)	123	Mineral-waters (Genoa) es. 157, (Marseilles) es. 500	
Nut oil (Bordeaux) cks. 26, (Rotterdam) pkgs. 419		Olive oil (Smyrna) brls. 150, (Bordeaux) es. 158, (Malaga) 189, (Leghorn) pkgs. 79, pps. 100, es. 7, (Genoa) es. 635, (Seville) brls. 100	
Opium (Smyrna) ... (es.)	10	Orris (Leghorn) ... (bgs.)	129
Oxalic acid (Copenhagen) es. 5, (Christiania) cks. 20		Palm oil (Las Palmas) cks. 40, (W. C. Africa) cks. 1,635	
Pepper (Havre) bgs. 601, (Singapore) 2,178, (Penang) 635, (Bangkok) 1,566, (Batavia) 300		Peptone, etc. (New York) (pkgs.)	40
Perfumery (Havre) es. 11, (Marseilles) pkgs. 306, (Dieppe) pkgs. 3, (Paris) 14		Petrolatum (New York) (brls.)	15
Pharmaceutical products (Havre) pkgs. 41, (New York) es. 78		Phosphorus (Montreal) (es.)	250
Pimento (New York) bgs. 199, (Kingston) 200		Potash bromide (New York) ... (es.)	80
Potash carbonate (Gothenburg) cks. 30, drms. 18, (Christiania) cks. 49, (Rotterdam) cks. 40		Potash caustic (Christiania) ... (drms.)	545
Potash chlorate (Gothenburg) es. 25, kegs 100, (Rotterdam) 500		Potash oxalate, neutral (Fredrikstad) pkgs. 45	
Potash perchlorate (Gothenburg) ... (es.)	20	Potash prussiate (Barcelona) ... (brls.)	12
Potash salts (Rotterdam) (bgs.)	500	Potashes (Montreal) (brls.)	8
Quebracho ext. (Buenos Ayres) ... (bgs.)	10,000	Quicksilver (Leghorn) bot.	200
Quinine hydrochlor. (Amsterdam) ... (es.)	10	Quinine sulphate (Amsterdam) ... (es.)	52
Rape-seed oil (Japan) (es.)	5,500	Raspberry essence (Amsterdam) ... (cks.)	10
Roots, barks, etc. (New York) 50, (Marseilles) 96		Rosewood oil (Havre) (drms.)	3
Rosin (Bordeaux) cks. 1,065, (Valencia) 126		Saccharin (Rotterdam) (pkgs.)	5
Salt-petre (Calcutta) (bgs.)	2,191	Sarsaparilla (New York) 22, (Jamaica) 4	
Senna (Alexandria) (pkgs.)	66	Shellac (Calcutta) es. 300, bgs. 50	
Silver nitrate (Paris) (es.)	8	Soda hyposulph. (U.S.A.) (cks.)	362
Soda phosphate (Marseilles) ... (cks.)	68	Soy (Hong Kong) (cks.)	425
Sulphur (Catania) (pkgs.)	2,859	Tamarinds (Calcutta) (bgs.)	5
Tartar (Bordeaux) cks. 7, (Algers) bgs. 397, (Marseilles) cks. 93		Tartaric acid (Bari) brls. 158, (Marseilles) cks. 20, (Italy) es. 20	

Thorium nitrate (Philadelphia) es. 18, (New York) es. 5		Wax, bees' (Las Palmas) pkgs. 75, (Alicante) 32, (Genoa) eks. 6, (Oporto) es. 18, (Lisbon) 19, (W. C. Africa) 89, (Leghorn) bgs. 12	
Turmeric (Calcutta) (bgs.)	8	Wood oil (Hankow) (eks.)	324
Turpentine (Bordeaux) (eks.)	150	Zinc oxide (New York) brls. 1,250, (Rotterdam) 150, (Paris) 30	
Vaseline (New York) (es.)	268		
Wax, paraffin (U.S.A.) (brls.)	3,893		

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market is on the whole good, and the demand for home consumption is well maintained. Of course, the conclusion of business is attended by more than the usual difficulties, owing to the irregularity of prices and the necessity of arrangement with regard to delivery. In addition, the export trade is affected by the fact that certain usual markets are closed, and then again by high freights, which are much more than normal. All this, of course, means that any specific business takes much longer to settle than usual.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—This market is quiet, and buyers do not seem disposed to consider either prompt or forward business of any particular moment. Present nearest figures: London terms, 25-per-cent., 10*l.*; Leith, 11*l.*; Liverpool, 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and Hull, 10*l.* 15*s.*

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—In alkali-produce there is a good demand, and next year's requirements are also being dealt with. Bleaching-powder, softwoods, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 15*s.*, and next year 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* Ammonia alkali, 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* f.o.r. Caustic soda, 70 to 72 per cent., 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and 60 to 62 per cent., 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Soda-crystals, 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per ton, f.o.r., in bags. Prussiate of potash, 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, and soda, 8*d.* Chlorates, 6½*d.* to 6¾*d.*

American Drug-market.

New York, October 30, 1914.

During the month a still further recession of prices has occurred, with a consequent accumulation of supplies. The respite in purchasing operations of many large American consumers has also intensified competition, and in the resultant price-slashing quotations for some commodities have dropped to levels below those prevailing immediately prior to the wild upward movement which occurred shortly after the outbreak of the European war.

BALSAM FIR is weaker, owing to lack of demand and competition among dealers. There are sellers at \$7.00 to \$7.25 for Canada and 75c. to 80c. for Oregon.

BELLADONNA-LEAVES have been reduced materially, owing to the lack of demand and a desire on the part of some holders to realise. Prices have been reduced to \$1.50 and \$1.75.

BURDOCK-ROOT.—As supplies have become a little more liberal of late, local handlers have reduced their prices to 7½c. to 10c.

BUCHU.—Short are easier. Consumers have held aloof from the market of late, and some holders desire to realise. Prices have been reduced to \$1.50 and \$1.55, and it is said to be possible to procure a moderate concession on the inside figure.

COPAIBA.—Lower prices are now being named for South American, due to more liberal supplies, a flagging of the demand, and increased competition. Revised quotations are 37½c. and 38c.

IPCACUANHA.—Cartagena root has sharply advanced. Stocks have lately diminished, and \$1.55 is now apparently an inside figure, while some holders refuse to accept less than \$1.55.

LEMON OIL.—A further heavy reduction has followed additional arrivals and the absence of a consuming demand in Europe. While some brands are available at \$1.45, one well-known brand is being quoted at \$1.60. New crop is already offered at figures considerably lower than those named for spot goods.

OPIMUM.—The opium situation lacks new features. Consumers continue to hold aloof from the market, and the tone continues easy. The prices are nominal, owing to the stagnation ruling. Gum was quoted at \$9.00, powdered at \$11.00, and granular at \$12.00.

PEPPERMINT OIL (AMERICAN) is again weaker, influenced by increasing and cheaper offerings of new-crop supplies from the West, and also because of a lack recently of any demand of importance. Prices have been reduced to \$1.50 for bulk.

QUININE.—A strong undertone still prevails. Manufacturers continue conservative in booking contracts even on the present high bulk basis of 31c. per oz. in 100-oz. cans. (See cable for latest price.)

SASSAFRAS-BARK is meeting with a moderate demand. The ordinary remains steady at 11c. to 15c., while the select bark commands 16c. to 18c.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Authenticated information for this section will be received by the Editor, and published, if not in the nature of advertisement.

TAYLORS' DRUG-STORES, LTD., have opened a branch in Hessel Road, Hull.

MR. W. SHAKESPEAR, chemist, formerly of Hedges, Ltd., Birmingham, has purchased a business in Hinckley.

MR. EVAN H. JAMES, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Davies Bros., The Pharmacy, Lampeter.

THE BUSINESS of **MR. C. S. WHITE**, Ph.C., 45 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., has been taken over by Messrs. Heppell & Co., 164 Piccadilly, who are transferring it to new premises in the Road.

MR. H. J. STUMBLES, sole partner of C. Bovenschen & Co., Japanese merchants, 130 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., has decided to trade in his own name. He will continue to act as agent for Siber Hegner & Co., of Zurich, Japan, and Corea.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

BRAYS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 250*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over and carry on the business of Brewis & Mackintosh, 1 Milton Market, Portsmouth, chemists, dentists, druggists, drysalers, oil and colour men, etc. W. G. Bray and E. I. Bray are governing directors.

BUVO EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of the Buvo Extract of Meat Co., 694 Seven Sisters Road, N. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification, fifty shares. R.O., 694 Seven Sisters Road, N.

HOWITTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by W. T. Hind at 140 Cavendish Road, Aylestone Road, Aylestone Park, Leicester. The subscribers and first directors are H. Howitt, C. A. Forryan, E. Abbott, and Miss E. Bayliss.

JOHN SANKEY & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of John Sankey & Son, Moston Lane, Manchester, soap-manufacturers, pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and general chemists and druggists, etc. The first directors are J. Sankey, H. Sankey, and W. G. Radcliffe.

Company News.

COMPANIES TO BE DISSOLVED.—At the expiration of three months from November 10 the names of the undermentioned companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register, and the companies will be dissolved: Dr. Ett's Drug Co., Ltd.; Dr. Johnson Medicine Co., Ltd.; Dr. Richard Jeschke Co., Ltd.; Ovoid Continental Patents Syndicate, Ltd.; Owles Cash Chemists, Ltd.; Ozo Medicated Air Co., Ltd.; Table Waters, Ltd.; Tresso, Ltd.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD.—An interim dividend on the ordinary shares for the six months ended September 30 has been declared at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. The company offer for public subscription 450,000 5 per cent. first cumulative preference shares of 1*l.* each, fully paid, in William Gossage & Sons, Ltd. The shares are offered at 18*s.* (free of stamp-duty and transfer-fees), at which the yield will be 5*l.* 11*s.* per cent. The issue has been decided upon because the capital represented will be more profitably employed in accelerating the extensions of their alkali-works, in order to meet the rapidly increasing demand for the company's products.

THE TOTAL EXPORTS of tartaric materials from Naples during the season (October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913) was 12,980 tons, and consisted of half-refined argol 506 tons, vinaccia argol 2,710 tons, crude argol 3,722 tons, lime and tartrates 1,105 tons, and lees of wine 4,937 tons. The principal destinations were as follows (tons): Half-refined argol, U.K. 150, Germany 151, France 132; vinaccia argol, U.S.A. 1,120, U.K. 530, Germany 270, Russia 790; crude argol, U.S.A. 2,370, U.K. 895, Germany 330, Austria, etc., 127; lime and tartrates, U.K. 300, Germany 545, Russia 210; lees, U.S.A. 527, Germany 2,560, and France 1,850 tons.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Correspondents are requested to write each query on a separate piece of paper. Every endeavour is made to reply to queries without delay, but insertion of the replies in "the next issue" cannot be guaranteed, nor, as a rule, can they be sent by post.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Laudanum.

SIR,—“Sign, please,” is to be the order of the day after January 1, when the customer wants a pennyworth of laudanum. This is an interesting development which, I take it, was not foreseen by the armchair experts who are responsible for the new B.P. I would propose an easy way out of the difficulty—namely, by one of the new short cuts to legislation, an Order in Council, or some such scheme declaring that the word “laudanum” is a synonym for the liquid extract of opium instead of the tincture. By one of those glimmerings of sense with which even the least sane among us is sometimes favoured, the Pharmacopœia Committee have not altered the old liquid extract, so that the laudanum-drinker would never be a bit the wiser were his tipple changed, especially as in a large majority of the shops where the De Quinceys of to-day are catered for tinct. opii aquos. is regularly substituted for the B.P. preparation. In these hard times even the saving of 20 per cent. of the spirit is not to be despised, and thus the *faux pas* of the G.M.C. may turn out to be a blessing in disguise.

Yours faithfully,

PHAR. CHEM. (156/91.)

The British Pharmacopœia 1914.

SIR,—If there is one thing certain about pharmacopœial revision, it is that the strength of potent preparations should not be interfered with without urgent reason. To increase the strength of toxic galenicals is to court disaster, as I have already pointed out both in your columns and those of “The Lancet,” and elsewhere, with regard to tincture of strophanthus. In your comments this week on laudanum you deal with a less flagrant but still serious alteration. That such a preparation should be increased in strength by 33½ per cent. is likely, as you observe, to be a source of great danger, and there appears little, if any, evidence to justify the change. At the same time, my experience does not confirm your view that laudanum is a household medicine, at least for internal use. As far as I know, it is chiefly retailed for use as a remedy for toothache and for making liniments and fomentations, although, of course, in some parts of the country there is a demand from those who take it either as a remedy or from vicious habit. While regretting, therefore, that the strength should be interfered with, it does not seem altogether undesirable that it should be included in Part I of the Poisons Schedule, as it undoubtedly will be.

With regard to the use of the metric system, I have never been an advocate of the term “mil,” but although theoretically its use may lead to inaccuracies, these are rather of an academic nature than of any practical consequence, and there is no doubt that a short word is more useful than initials of longer ones. In my opinion, however, the use of the metric system is little likely to be advanced by the provisions of the new Pharmacopœia. Any one who habitually makes, whether in large or small quantities, official preparations, and who does not desire, or is unable for want of utensils and weights, to use the metric system, will work out the quantities and measures for himself in the terms of the Imperial standards. As regards dosage, one can hardly conceive any English medical man (unless he is very newly qualified) prescribing in mils or grams; indeed, it would be very undesirable that he should do so, for patients will inevitably adjust their dosage to spoonfuls, whether these are gauged by inaccurate domestic standards or by properly graduated measures. In the latter case the fluid drachm is, of course, the exact measure of the standard teaspoon, and multiples of it

correspond with dessertspoons and tablespoons; but a mil has no simple relation to any spoon or other popular measure.

I am, yours faithfully,

Exeter, November 10. H. WIPPELL GADD.

“The Metric System, and Other Matters.”

SIR,—I am sorry that “Jay Mack” is so dogmatic, yet he amuses me. My letter of October 17 dealt with facts, not fiction. It must be a very poor sort of drug-store indeed which has not a decent set of metric weights and measures on the premises, and a curious type of druggist who has not passed an examination of some kind in the metric system. The worst of it is that many people want to tinker with the system; one man talks about “mils,” another prates of millilitres. “Jay Mack” wants a scheme of his very own; he would assume the duties of coiner, gauger, and assessor. The average tradesman can get along quite comfortably with grams and litres. Should it be my desire to prepare syrup of chloral according to the French Pharmacopœia, all I have to do is to weigh 50 grams of chloral hydrate and 45 grams of distilled water. I proceed to add 900 grams of simple syrup, prepared without the aid of heat, and 5 grams of “essence of peppermint.” Is that the kind of job to petrify “Jay Mack”? Fancy anyone wishing for a definition of “methylated” spirit in the B.P. 1914, and imagine the existence of a grocer who does not know how to label a mixture of coffee and chicory! Are we selling “sweet nitre” or ointment of mercury all day long, and do customers buy soap liniment as frequently as they call for a bottle of Bass? Cannot printers supply labels of a precautionary nature, and have salesmen no powers of speech? Really, some persons are never satisfied. We have free education, and free meals at school, but Bloomsbury examinations are less stringent than they were. Everything seems to be a bore, metric system and all. We are not permitted to raise the question as to the identity of superintendents of poison-shops. At the present rate of retrogression we are within measurable distance of the removal of all restrictions on poisons sales. The wreckers want no inspectors, and no questions. All they care about is to pose as professional men, and to take no responsibility, except in regard to sales of buckets and crockery-ware. The hard work of these vandals has borne fruit already, but there is no need to pay undue deference to them. A new generation will know better.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z. (153/27.)

Use of the Red Cross.

Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., inform us that the envelope with the Red Cross upon it referred to in their letter of October 15 and the Army Council's letter of November 4 (C. & D., November 7, pp. 48-49), was not that of the Red Cross Society, but a boracic-powder envelope.

Borax Consolidated, Ltd., write in regard to the latter, saying: “We think the authorities allude to the special boracic-acid powder envelope bearing a St. George's Cross recently issued by us. This cross is probably quite outside the definition of the Geneva Red Cross, but to avoid the possibility of confusion with the latter the Council requested us to adopt as early as possible a mark definitely distinctive from that prohibited by the Act. We agreed immediately to act in accordance with their wishes, and in consideration of this they consented to our exhausting our present stock of these St. George's Cross envelopes. . . . It is unfortunate that so few people knew of the existence of the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, before the war, but the position, we think, has now been very clearly stated, both with regard to the use of the Red Cross in general and also in regard to the special envelopes issued by us.”

The Stock-mixture Clause.

SIR,—I suppose we have all this week obediently carried out the behests of the Society in protesting to the Commissioners, *via* the local Insurance Committee, against the proposition to reduce dispensing-fees on stock mixtures by one-half. As “Xrayser II.” says, in expressing the commonsense of the pharmaceutical public, this is a poor issue to fight upon, and one not worth powder and shot. There is one issue, and one only, upon which pharmacists would do well to concentrate their last man, their last thought, and their last penny: I refer to the discounting clause. It speaks little for our political influence, and less for our pluck, that such a clause should ever have been possible. However, it is here, and we can remove it if we will—given a little Scotch determination, Celtic brilliance of leadership, and English commonsense. Apart from a discounting clause, there are but two ways of ensuring the payment of bills for medicines prescribed by doctors: the first is the creation of State dispensaries, and the second payment out of an undivided Drug Fund, chemists first being paid,

and doctors afterwards with the balance, whatever it is. The second alternative is the more practicable, I believe, as there is at present no movement on foot to make holes in the vested interests of pharmacists by the institution of State-run pharmacies. Now look at the second alternative. I think it will be generally, and perhaps universally, admitted that medical men would welcome with open arms the proposition that they should take charge not only of the prescribing, but of the dispensing also, on condition that they receive the whole of the Drug Fund as it stands at present—probably even *minus* the "floating sixpence." What does this mean? It means that doctors could readily find a way of so prescribing as not to overstep the financial limits laid down in the Act—*i.e.*, 1s. 6d., or at most 2s., per head. Indeed, a panel doctor told me not a week ago that he was convinced that medical men could provide all necessary medicines at sixpence per insured person—an exaggeration, no doubt! The way out, therefore, is as follows: Say to the doctors, "You wish to receive the whole of the Drug Fund, and are willing in return to provide all medicines? You shall. The whole Fund shall be yours, and out of it you must pay the chemists for just those things you desire to prescribe—always according to a fixed Tariff to be mutually agreed on, perhaps to be drastically remodelled." Thus, chemists' bills would always be paid in full by the Insurance Committee, and the balance would be distributed among doctors in the ratios of the numbers of insured persons on the books of each. In this way:

1. Prescribing and dispensing functions would be separated as at present.
2. Chemists would continue to dispense and be paid 100 per cent. always.
3. A real incentive to economy would be offered for the first time to medical men, the most vital point of all.
4. Medical men would be at liberty to prescribe what they liked, when they liked, and as often as they liked, subject only to Tariff rules.
5. Excessive prescribing, the pivot of the whole matter, would meet with its appropriate penalty in a proper quarter, and claim no longer innocent victims among pharmacists.

I commend these suggestions to all parties concerned, and am

Yours very faithfully,

R. CECIL OWEN.

SIR,—There seems to be an organised attempt on the part of panel doctors to deprive the chemist of his legitimate profit on dispensing under the National Health Insurance Act; one trick, as most chemists are aware, is to order aqua font. to compel the chemist to omit a charge for aq. dest. Another idea put forward is to get the dispensing-fee reduced by ordering stock mixtures. I take it that when the Tariff was drawn up the profit on aqua dest. and the fee for dispensing were allowed in view of the small percentage of profit on drugs, and any attempt to interfere with this should be strenuously opposed by panel chemists as an interference with their contract, and also their legitimate profit on the whole transaction. I should like the opinion of your readers on the matter, as we should be united on these important changes which are being forced on us by the already overpaid doctor, who is anxious to get the floating sixpence at the expense of the poor chemist. If we are not allowed to charge for aqua font., we ought to be agreed to insist on the dispensing-fee being raised to a minimum of 3d. for mixtures; otherwise the chemist will be tricked out of at least 14 to 15 per cent. of the profit on dispensing which he contracts for and is justly entitled to, and which will prove a very serious matter for this class of work.

Yours truly,

PANEL CHEMIST. (157/72.)

F. B. Wride (Southampton) also writes on the subject. He asks if chemists have not themselves to blame to a great extent for the proposal, as some of them, when Insurance dispensing commenced, favoured continuation of the stock mixtures that the doctors had been in the habit of prescribing, and he questions if a professional fee is merited for filling up bottles with ready-made medicine. He adds: "The best chance we have of retaining and improving our position under the Act is by sustaining our professional status, and the doctors by dealing with each case on its merits. . . . Has it occurred to our friends that the Commissioners, by reducing the dispensing-fees, may have an idea that it may stop this style of doctoring? Southampton fought against Rep. mist. At first we proceeded carefully so as to allow time to those doctors who needed practice in prescription-writing; then we got the Insurance Committee to refuse to pay for them, and it stopped. What can the leaders of our Society do when the principles of pharmacy have been given away by its members? We should never have touched stock formulæ. . . . The doctors will think more of us if we adhere to our principles. Re-

member they wanted the dispensing, and many would like it still. Don't be satisfied until we add all the private dispensing; but it won't be done by charging for aq. destil. and using aq. fontan."

Other letters of protest have also been received for which we have been unable to find room in this issue.—EDITOR C. & D.

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

An Itinerant Photographer: Warning.

Mr. R. M. H. Ward (Chester) warns brother chemists in regard to a travelling photographer, who has got credit from him to a fair amount. The man is about 5 ft. 6 in. in height, has dark eyes, and uses a T.P. half-plate Imperial camera. His method is to show receipted bills from shops of standing in various towns, quoting the owners as references. He gets a few things for cash, orders others, such as plates, etc., calls for them (without cash, which he promises to send at once), and then disappears.

Metric Weights.

A Well-known Pharmacist (145/22), who called upon a leading manufacturer of weights in order to inquire about metric weights, informs us that the firm had not heard of the approaching issue of a new Pharmacopœia, and had made no preparations for supplying the weights which will be required. It will therefore be practically impossible for chemists to obtain sets of metric weights duly stamped by the time their use becomes obligatory, so far as the British Pharmacopœia is concerned. The General Medical Council, adds our correspondent, have a lofty disregard for medical requirements.

B.P. Synonyms.

"May I suggest to the B.P. authorities the desirability of adopting short words as synonyms for such chemicals as aceto-salicylic acid, hexamethylenetetramine, and others with long or difficult names? I am sure such synonyms, easy to remember and to write, would be welcomed by prescribing doctors and be appreciated by them, especially if issued 'by authority.' In addition, such a system would go far in stopping the use of proprietaries, as aspirin, lysol, utrotropine, etc. Perhaps it is not too late to adopt the idea in the forthcoming edition, or as an 'addenda.'"—Henry Tinker.

[The B.P. is breaking-up new ground by giving the synonym hexamethylenetetramine to hexamine, which is one better than Mr. Tinker's suggestion.—EDITOR C. & D.]

R.A.M.C. from the Inside.

A Dispenser (141/69), who was in this corps before the war and is still there, writing from a military hospital, says: "The status of the Army dispenser is to be raised; but why wait till after the war? Why not at once? I noted in one of your recent issues that you gave a summary of the work of the corps to a chemist's assistant who was desirous of entering the corps (R.A.M.C.), and that you informed him if he had not the Minor certificate he would have to pass the examination laid down for dispensers in the Army. I think many of our examination-papers have been quite as severe as those of the Pharmaceutical Society, and exceeding them in therapeutical subjects. So why wait till after the war to recognise the merit which has laboured long and not been found wanting in emergency?"

Where Chemists are Not Wanted.

A Ph.C. (155/3) writes that it is evident that qualified dispensers are not appreciated in either the Army or Navy, and gives his own recent experiences through offering his services in any suitable capacity. On August 5, soon after the outbreak of the war, our correspondent wrote to the War Office, and received a reply suggesting that he should present himself to the nearest recruiting-office. Living within twenty miles of a military town, he wrote to the Officer Commanding the R.A.M.C., stating that he would present himself on the following day. He was received by the sergeant-major, with whom he chatted a long time. This individual stated that he thought they required two or more dispensers, having a temporary one sent down a few days previously, who was advanced in years and unqualified. Our correspondent saw him. The sergeant-major and the colonel then discussed the matter for half an hour, and came to the conclusion that they had no power to engage dispensers, and could only enlist "Ph.C." as a private. He was requested to write again to the War Office. As an experienced pharmacist with ideals and a sensitive temperament, our correspondent was surprised at the obstacles set in his way. He concluded that it was a braver action to remain by the side of his wife rather

than leave her with responsibilities which meant a great financial sacrifice to both. To his surprise, this week he read the following paragraph in "John Bull":

Chemists Wanted.

There are at present in commission ten naval hospital-ships, some of which carry as many as twenty doctors, with nurses and even a dental surgeon; but we look in vain for any qualified pharmacist to dispense the medicines. Poor soldiers!

A wave of patriotism again seized him, and he pictured himself on a hospital-ship placing his twenty years' well-spent pharmaceutical training at the service of the State without any consideration of rank or remuneration. He therefore wrote the Admiralty on November 5. The reply was short and courteous, thanked our correspondent for his offer, but stated that there are no vacancies for dispensers.

[The paragraph quoted is apparently responsible for the inquiries which we have received during the past week from those who have not realised that our contemporary's paragraph is a bit of sarcasm. See note on p. 35.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

Dispensing Difficulties and Notes.

Readers are advised to consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to difficulties of compounding. We welcome fresh problems for experiment and elucidation in this column, and invite the co-operation and correspondence of dispensers.

A Troublesome Lotion.

Bismuthi carb.				
Calaminæ	...	...	aa.	5ij.
Liq. carb. deterg.	...	...		5ss.
Liq. plumbi subacet.	...	...		℥xxiv.
Ol. olivæ	...	...		5iss.
Aq. calcis ad	...	...		3vj.

M. Ft. lotio.

J. J. (152/2) failed to get this thoroughly emulsified; after 3 parts of the aq. calcis had been added separation occurred. He mixed the powders with the oil, then added the liq. carb. deterg. and the liq. plumbi; next, little by little, the aq. calcis. [A presentable preparation cannot be made from the prescription as it stands; the lime-soap formed, being insoluble in the excess of lime-water, separates. Too little oil is ordered. With double the quantity it would work nicely. We fairly often see prescriptions of this kind with "lin. calcis ad" instead of the quantities of olive oil and lime-water ordered in the above prescription. The prescriber probably had such a compound in mind, and it would not occur to him that the proportions mattered. We think the best procedure is to double the quantity of oil, shake it and the lime-water together, and use to rub down the other ingredients previously mixed together. In lin. calcis there is excess of oil, which holds the lime-soap in solution; hence the absence of trouble when it is employed. To make a workable compound from the prescription there is required something to break up the soap and something to keep it from separating out. Place the first four ingredients in a mortar with 24 grains of tragacanth and about 50 grains of dry casein and mix well together; then add the oil, and finally the lime-water. The product is thick and usable, but not very elegant.]

Legal Queries.

The majority of difficulties in regard to trade law are anticipated by the legal information printed in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1914. See especially pp. 459-499.

G. F. S. (150/72).—Wills are not required to be stamped, and may be deposited with any person, preferably one's solicitor or an executor.

C. H. (149/73).—A wine-licence is necessary for the sale by chemists of meat-and-malt wine. See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 497, for particulars as to the licences.

Optician (150/29).—You have legal right on your side, but we do not see how it will be possible for you to enforce it until after the war, unless you are able to prove that the factor has the goods and is withholding them from you.

Regnoth (147/49) was one day asked by a man whom he had known as a customer for about two years to send him some goods. The man gave the name of, say, Brown. A few weeks later the customer asked "Regnoth" to change

a cheque for him, which "Regnoth" did. The cheque was made payable to "A. H. Brown," and the customer endorsed it accordingly. From time to time other cheques were changed in the same way. It now transpires that the customer's name is not Brown at all, but that he is employed by a Mr. A. H. Brown, whose endorsement he has forged. What is "Regnoth's" position? [In our opinion "Regnoth" is liable to pay to Mr. Brown the amount of the cheques cashed for the employé, and his only remedy is against the employé.]

E. K. A. (130/54).—It has never been decided how long the business of a deceased chemist and druggist can be carried on under the conditions of Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. The Pharmaceutical Society's solicitor in 1869 advised the Council that the exemption in that section ceases when the estate is transferred to the legatees. The Council tested the matter in 1886 by taking action against a widow whose husband had left the business to her absolutely, therefore (it was argued) she carried on the business. The County Court Judge decided against the Society, saying that he could see no reason for making the word "executor" mean an executor during a limited time only. A similar decision, but even more embracing, has been given by the Irish High Court under Section 32 of the 1875 Act, which is in the same terms as Section 16 of the prior Act. There was an opportunity in the 1908 Act of limiting the privilege, but all that was done was to emphasise the principle that the business may be continued "so long only as in every premises where the business is carried on the business is bona fide conducted by a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist as the case may be," and the manager's certificate is exhibited. It is clear that the business of a pharmaceutical chemist requires pharmaceutical chemist manager or managers if that term is employed, but the executors are within their rights in using the alternative title "Chemist and Druggist" and employing one or more such to manage.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published price, usually 6d.

Bang (123/37).—(1) MANUFACTURE OF YEAST EXTRACT.—The processes for making yeast extract were given in the *C. & D.*, March 23, 1907, p. 467, to which please refer, as we have not space to repeat the information. (2) Hexamethylene-tetramine has no antiseptic properties on alkaline urine, so that if you administer the remedy in alkaline solution you are preventing its action as a curative agent. (3) The formula for insertion in the *C. & D. Diary* has been received.

H. C. H. (114/37).—The DYEING OF FANCY GRASSES is done with aniline dyes in hot solution. Some grasses, however, cannot in their natural state be penetrated by the dye-solution, and when this is the case it is necessary to soak or boil the grasses in an alkaline solution, afterwards washing out the alkali before placing the grasses into the dye-solution.

S. Bros. (121/20).—SUGAR-MANUFACTURE.—The golden colour of Demerara sugar is natural, but modified by the introduction of a small amount of tin chloride in the refining process. The tin chloride is stated by some to act as a mordant, and by others as a bleaching-agent to convert the dark colour of the sugar into the light-golden colour so much admired. There is a very slight trace of tin in the finished article. Some makers are stated to use the following process: Just before the concentrated juice is run out and allowed to crystallise a small amount of sulphuric acid is added; this converts a small amount of sugar to caramel, and gives the whole a golden-yellow tint. Yellow crystals which have been coloured by aniline dyes are sometimes fraudulently sold for genuine Demerara sugar.

Irish (123/55).—CLEANING THE GLASS ROOF of a railway station is a mechanical operation, as there is no solvent for carbon. Some slightly abrasive powder, such as whiting, is best. This is made into a cream with water and rubbed on the glass. Spirit of salt is also used, and, on the other hand, hot soap solution has its advocates.

Value (135/18).—VALUE OF BUSINESS.—It is not possible to state a definite value for the business to which you refer without going into further details, of which the duration of the lease is not the least important. As a guide you may add together the valuation of the stock and fixtures, and then take into consideration the question of goodwill. Whether a payment should be made for this depends upon the situation of the business, whether the returns have been going down or up, and the nature of the opposition. We note what you state regarding the class of business, which is of a profitable nature, but you should remember that nowadays the antiquity of a business is not always an attraction, and some assert that dispensing businesses do not pay now as they did formerly. We suggest that you consult an independent valuer, who would look after your interests as prospective purchaser.

H. O. (135/6).—(1) EQUIVALENT OF A MIL.—We have taken this as 17 minims, but the British Pharmacopœia 1914 gives two different values to the mil. The term being so indefinite, it is best to refer to c.c. or millilitres. **(2) BOOKS ON RESINS.**—The standard works are Dieterich's "Analyse der Harze, Balsame, und Gummiharze" and Tschirch's "Die Harze und die Harzbehälter," but the subject is well summarised and brought up to the present time in Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry" or Allen's "Commercial Organic Analysis" (Vol. IV.).

Dermoline (132/32).—SHAMPOO-POWDER.—The following is a good formula for your purpose, but the perfume can be varied if desired:

Borax,			
Soap-powder	...	of each	1 lb.
Sodium carbonate	...		4 oz.
Coumarin	...		15 grains
Heliotropin	...		7½ grains

Mix. Divide into packets containing 3 dr. each, this quantity being used with a pint of warm water for a shampoo liquid.

Other shampoo-powders contain ammonium carbonate, but there are objections to this, as powders containing it do not keep well. An example is as follows:

Sodium bicarbonate	...	...	500 parts
Borax	...	...	40 parts
Calcined soda	...	...	12 parts
Ammonium carbonate	...	...	80 parts
Soap-powder	...	...	45 parts

Mix.

Rubra (118/2).—REMOVING ANILINE-DYE STAINS.—The two methods which you can try are (1) moistening with acetic acid, and then dipping into chlorinated-lime solution; (2) the application of dilute ammoniacal solution of potassium permanganate and dilute solution of sulphurous acid. It is not possible to predict what the result will be owing to the numerous dyes which are in use. Butter-yellow (dimethyl-amidoazo-benzene), which is the dye most probably involved in this case, happens to be fairly persistent, and to give an annoying play of colours with both alkalis and acids.

Omen (140/68).—The powder appears to be starch chiefly, but we do not undertake to examine fully and report upon nameless articles bought at auction.

Ricardo (139/28).—To make a 1-in-4 SOLUTION OF POTASSIUM CITRATE from potassium carbonate and citric acid, use 112 grains pot. bicarb., B.P., and 78 grains acid, citric cryst., B.P., to each fluid ounce of the solution, which then contains 15 grains of potassium citrate per fluid drachm.

G. F. (137/60).—PHARMACISTS UNDER ST. JOHN AMBULANCE V. A. D.—Service with a voluntary aid detachment is purely voluntary. If, however, the detachment is mobilised, and taken over by the War Office as part of a field ambulance or field hospital, the usual procedure is that the pharmacist is appointed by the War Office, to which he must make his application direct. If accepted for service, he will then be under military regulations. Particulars regarding rank and pay can be obtained from your commandant, as it will depend on whether the detachment has been taken over by the War Office or not.

Discontented (147/42).—At present there are no special openings for pharmacists as such in the British Army or Navy.

J. G. C. (31/37).—(1) You will find an interesting article in regard to caramel in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," ed. ix., p. 273, see also p. 854. All that is necessary to reduce solid caramel to a syrupy consistence is to add sufficient water, boiling, salicylic acid being added as a pre-

servative. (2) You do not give the quantities of the spirit of nitre, tincture of rhubarb, and syrup in the mixture, but we presume that the bottles burst because the mixture fermented.

Paris (32/7).—Article 19 (2) of the Insurance Medical Benefit Regulations provides that where, in the course of any year, a person supplying drugs or appliances desires to determine his agreement with an Insurance Committee, and the Committee consent, his name may be removed from the list as from such date as may be agreed between him and the Committee. If therefore, you find that a branch shop for which you have entered into an agreement does not pay, you have to put yourself into communication with the Insurance Committee in regard to the matter.

G. J. H. (44/39).—THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1914, is not likely to be used by the pharmaceutical examiners until the April examination at the very earliest, and we certainly do not think that a candidate with adequate knowledge of the 1898 Pharmacopœia would be rejected because of imperfect knowledge of the 1914 edition; but we consider it to be the duty of every Minor candidate preparing for the April examination to acquaint himself with the radical changes in the strengths of galenical preparations, such as tincture of opium.

COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Thursday, November 19.

The Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. Among the papers to be communicated are the following: "The Dissociation Pressures of the Alkali Bicarbonates. Part II.—Potassium, Rubidium, and Cesium Hydrogen Carbonates," by Messrs. R. M. Caven and H. J. S. Sand; "Studies in the Camphane Series. Part XXXVI.—*n*-Chloroaminocamphor," by Dr. M. O. Forster and Mr. M. Schlaepfer; "Experiments on the Removal of Sulphur from Silver," by Mr. C. C. Bissett.

Ucal Lodge of Pharmacy, Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., at 3 p.m. Annual meeting. Refreshments provided.

PUBLIC PHARMACISTS' AND DISPENSERS' ASSOCIATION.—The lecture on November 25 will be by Mr. C. Edward Sage on "Olive Oil."

SHEFFIELD PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—A whist-drive has been arranged for November 26 at the Victoria Rooms, Davy's Café. Tickets (2s. each) from the Hon. Secretary. The proceeds will be given to the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund.

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS.—At the meeting on November 25, at the Gordon Hall, Gordon Square, London, W.C., papers will be read on "Some Forms of Treatment other than by Drugs," by Miss Champ, and "Homœopathy from a Pharmacist's Point of View," by Miss Boyes.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," Nov. 15, 1864.

Dr. Taylor on Poisoning.

The Sixth Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council comprises a Special Report by this famous toxicologist on "Poisoning, and the Dispensing, Vending, and Keeping of Poisons," which we have read with surprise and indignation. The cases adduced by Dr. Taylor to show the carelessness, ignorance, and incompetence of persons employed in retailing drugs extend over a period of twenty years. Some of them are authenticated by references to the journals in which they are noticed, but some rest entirely upon hearsay evidence. Throughout the Report true chemists and druggists are associated with oilmen, grocers, and village shopkeepers, and the accidents arising from the ignorance of the latter class are artfully perverted into illustrations of the incompetence of "druggists." Few mistakes made in regular chemists' shops are recorded, and of these two only are imputed to ignorance—the ignorance of young apprentices. At the end of the Report we find some suggestions for diminishing the alleged evils of the existing state of things. The first suggestion is one that we hope to see carried out, by the adoption of the proposed Chemists and Druggists Act. It is the broad provision, "That none but qualified persons, educated to the trade of druggists, should be allowed to vend any retail drugs or medicines capable of acting as poisons." The publication of Dr. Taylor's Report will lead to the passing of some inadequate and vexatious Poison Bill, unless the chemists and druggists have their own measure ready at the commencement of the coming session.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

*HOMŒOPATHIC N.H.I. DISPENSING.
LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS.*

Homoeopathic Medicines in every form supplied in bulk for N.H.I. Dispensing.

PERLOIDS and **TABLETS** are the best forms for Dispensing—the most satisfactory to the doctor and patient; insuring accuracy of dose and ease of administration, and are the *most remunerative* to the Chemist of any form of medicine on the tariff.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

Ashwell's Companion to the British & American Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeias. Price 3/6 net.

The best work of reference for Homoeopathic Dispensing.

KEENE & ASHWELL, Ltd., *Manufacturing Homoeopathic Chemists,*
6 SOUTH MOLTON STREET (late 74 New Bond Street), LONDON, W.

Worthy of your **CONSIDERATION—**

Just five reasons why you should become a
"PY-SHAN" Agent—

- (1) The profit. 5d. per pound. Add to this the fact that business in other goods must increase.
- (2) Agency "territories" are strictly observed, and the sale is absolutely confined TO THE CHEMIST.
- (3) It is the original, unblended and unmedicated LEAF EDGE TEA that you are selling—the tea with the REAL TEA FLAVOUR.
- (4) The Medical and Nursing Professions very largely use and recommend PY-SHAN POINTS TEA.
- (5) Every assistance is given in introducing this line, and an abundance of samples and advertising matter is supplied.

TO THOSE ALREADY SELLING.

When sending your orders you should make it a point to ask for the simple but SELLING little Window Display now being sent out with all orders for 25 lb. and upwards.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 & 12 Old Swan Lane, E.C.

Telephone: CITY 4278-9.



SEROBACTERINS

(Sensitised Bacterial Vaccines)

Serobacterins are standardised suspensions of bacteria "sensitised" by treatment with immune serum.

"Action sure, rapid, harmless, durable."—*A. Besredka.*

Advantages—1. Produce active immunity promptly. 2. Dose may be repeated at 24-hour intervals. 3. Rarely causes local or general reactions. 4. Do not cause opsonic nor clinical negative phase. 5. Produce durable immunity.



LIST

INDICATIONS

Acne Serobacterin . . .	Acute and Chronic Acne.
Coli Serobacterin . . .	Cystitis, Fistula in Ano, etc.
Influenza Serobacterin . . .	Treatment and prevention of Colds and Catarrhal Conditions of the Respiratory Organs.
Neisser Serobacterin . . .	Gonorrheal Infections.
Neisser Serobacterin Mixed . . .	Gonorrheal and Mixed Infections.
Pertussis Serobacterin Mixed . . .	Treatment and prevention of Whooping Cough.
Pneumo-Serobacterin . . .	Pneumonia, Empyema.
Staphylo-Serobacterin . . .	Staphylococcal Infections.
Staphylo-Acne Serobacterin . . .	Acne with Mixed Infections.
Strepto-Serobacterin . . .	Streptococcal Infections.
Strepto-Serobacterin Scarlatinal . . .	Scarlet Fever and complications.
Typho-Serobacterin . . .	Treatment and prevention of Typhoid Fever.

Supplied in the popular Mulford Aseptic Glass Syringes, ready for instant use. Complete Review of Serobacterins contained in Mulford Working Bulletin No. 18. Copy mailed free on request.

AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL FOR BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS
at the Seventeenth International Congress of Medicine, London, August 1913.

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY, Manufacturing and Biological Chemists.

Distributing Agents for Great Britain, THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.

STANDARD PRODUCTS OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION

Ether
DUNCAN

Chloroform
DUNCAN

**Ethyl
Chloride**
DUNCAN

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO.,
EDINBURGH & LONDON.

J.C. ARNFIELD & SONS



LIMITED



TEL. NO: 601
2 LINES.

TELEGRAMS:
"CHEMICALS"

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS

GADSBY'S WORKS PRINCES ST.

ESTAB-
LISHED
1786.



STOCKPORT



SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF
HIGH-CLASS GALENICALS.

INF. GENT. CO. CONC.

Containing 20 % of Rectified Spirit. Free from deposit.

INF. SENEGÆ CONC.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ.

EXT. ERGOTÆ LIQ.

PHYSIOLOGICALLY TESTED.

Prepared from Selected Spanish Ergot by a new and improved process ensuring constant therapeutic activity.

LIQ. BISMUTH CO. & PEPSIN.

LIQ. SANTAL FLAV. CO.

SYR. HYPOPHOSPH. CO.

Neutral. Clear.

Free from Deposit.

EMULSION
COD LIVER OIL
50 %
IN BULK

EMULSION
COD LIVER OIL
33 1/3 %
IN BULK

GENUINE NON-FREEZING NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL
in Winchester and 25 gall. tin-lined Barrels.

Samples and Especially Low Quotations for the above may be had on application

No Change in the Price of FELLOWS' SYRUP as a Result of the War

Notwithstanding the great increase in the cost of some of the ingredients of Fellows' Syrup, its price to the trade will not be increased at present, the Proprietors themselves assuming the extra expense.

THE FELLOWS MEDICAL MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,
Montreal and New York

EMIL SCHELLER & CO. S.-A. ZURICH (SWITZERLAND).

Offices: Zurich—
Hottingerstr. 21; Cacilienstr. 5.

SWISS FIRM.
Founded 1877.

Works at
Dietikon, near Zurich.

CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—SWISS MADE.

Acid Diethylbarbituric
Acetyl Salicylic Acid
Cumarin Crystals
Methylsulphonol
etc.

Perthylol and Thiopertol
Quinine Sulphate
" Ethylcarbonate
Sulphonol
etc.

Silver Proteinat
" Colloidal
Theobromin (pure alkaloid)
" Sodium Salicyl.
etc.

Our Specialities: **FERRESCASAN**—A remarkable, tasty, blood-forming, appetising and nerve strengthening iron preparation. Marvelously efficacious in all kinds of debility.
SIROP ESCA—Against all diseases of the respiratory organs.
LAXATIVE LOZENGES ESCA—Best remedy, harmless, but most effective against Constipation. Colic, Congestion, Piles, &c.

Swiss National Exhibition, Berne, 1914, Gold Medal.

BANDOENG QUININE FACTORIES BANDOENG, JAVA. AMSTERDAM.

QUININE AND QUININE SALTS. SUGAR-COATED TABLETS.
QUALITY AND COLOUR UNSURPASSED.

FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES APPLY TO

Telegrams: "Kininefabriek Bandoeng";
"Semadmy, Amsterdam."

BANDOENG QUININE FACTORIES.

BANDOENG, JAVA; AMSTERDAM, Keizersgracht 173.

EMETINE HYDROCHLORID. (Whiffen's)**EMETINE HYDROBROMID. (Whiffen's)***For Hypodermic Injection.*

May be obtained by ordering Whiffen's Brand, from all Chemists and Wholesale Drug Houses in the United Kingdom and Abroad.

WHIFFEN & SONS, LIMITED, BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.

Telephone—254 and 255 BATTERSEA.

The New Remedy in Amœbic Disease.—*Vide British Medical Journal*, Aug. 24, 1912, pp. 405-408.Emetine for Hæmoptysis: *Vide Press Médicale, Paris*, September 21.—"The result is surprising, hæmorrhage from the lung ceasing at once."—Prof. C. FLANDIN.

ESTABLISHED 1772.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Continues to be prepared with scrupulous care, in the greatest chemical purity, by

Messrs. THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY, 11, East Street, St. Peter's, Manchester.

And is sold in Bottles, authenticated by a Government Stamp bearing their name. Trade Mark, "Henry's Calcined Magnesia."

PRICE 4s. 6d. or 2s. 9d.

NEW YORK: Messrs. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., William Street.

PARIS: Messrs. ROBERTS & CO., 5, Rue de la Prie.

PATTINSON'S

**MAGNESIA**

CARBONATE, CALCINED AND FLUID.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO., LIM., WASHINGTON, COUNTY DURHAM, ENGLAND.

London Agents—Messrs. CLIFFORD CHRISTOPHERSON & CO., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

**A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN
PURE ORANGE WINE**

VINUM AURANTII. B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

(Wholesale only)

London Agent: JAMES STIRTON, 43 GREAT TOWER STREET, E.C.

**SCOTT'S
EMULSION****PROTECTED PROFIT. QUICK
SALES—NO BAD STOCK.
REPEAT ORDERS AND
SATISFIED CUSTOMERS**

Never was SCOTT'S Emulsion more widely advertised than at the present moment. The opportunity, to secure a fair share of the season's demand for this preparation, is one that few enterprising pharmacists can afford to neglect.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Ltd., 10-11, Stonecutter St.,
LONDON, E.C.**Why it pays
to sell SCOTT'S.**

SCOTT'S Emulsion reflects credit on the seller and gives satisfaction to the buyer.

It bears a good protected profit, yet is advertised all over the United Kingdom.

It is the only emulsion with a 37 years' reputation for value and quality.

It sells quickly on sight—involving little trouble and no losses.

It is one of the few advertised products, costly to manufacture, that yields fair remuneration to the retailer.

Therefore, to sell SCOTT'S not only pays, but encourages the principles of fair trade and good protected profits.

T. & H. SMITH

LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MORPHINE : STRYCHNINE : CHLOROFORM**CODEINE
ALL
OPIUM
PRODUCTS****CAFFEINE
ALOIN
GINGERIN
CAPSICIN****SALICIN
PODOPHYLLIN
JALAP RESIN
SCAMMONY RESIN**

BLANDFIELD WORKS, EDINBURGH : 22 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. : 37 WASHINGTON STREET, GLASGOW.

PRECIPITATED Creta
PRÆCIP.
CHALK.*"Sturge's
Chalk."**Lightest
on the Market.*All grades from the **LIGHTEST** to **VERY DENSE.**

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN & E. STURGE, Ltd., 18 Wheellys Lane, BIRMINGHAM.*Agents :**THE NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., 100 William St., NEW YORK.**ALPHONSE RUCH, 63 Rue des Archives, PARIS.**Also Manufacturers of—***CITRIC ACID, BICARBONATE OF POTASH, ROCHELLE
SALTS and pulv. SEIDLITZ, FLUID MAGNESIA, and
"CITRATE OF MAGNESIA," and other Effervescent Saline
Preparations.***Telegrams : "Sturgeon Birmingham."*

GOLD MEDALS :
Paris, 1889 and 1900.
GRAND PRIX :
Turin, 1911.

FERDINAND ROQUES, PARIS.

"ROQUES" COCAIN
"ROQUES" PILOCARPIN
"ROQUES" SPARTEIN

Manufacturer of Pure
Pharmaceutical Chemicals.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

OTHER SPECIALITIES :
Refined Camphor, Iodides, Iodoform, Iodothymol,
Bromides, Bromoform, Bismuth Salts,
CACODYLATES, METHYLARSENATES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR U.K.: **W. CHARITY & SONS, 14 Harp Lane, LONDON, E.C.**

Telephone : Avenue
No. 2 4359.

(WHOLESALE ONLY.)

Telegrams : "Charity London."
Codes : A B C and LIEBER.

Chlorate of Potash
Chlorate of Soda
Chlorate of Baryum
Perchlorate of Potash
Perchlorate of Ammonia

Selling Agents: **CHAS. MANGOLD & CO., LONDON**
9 MINCING LANE.
SOCIÉTÉ D'ELECTRO-CHIMIE, PARIS,
2 RUE BLANCHE.

TO BUYERS ABROAD.

READE BROTHERS & CO., Ltd.

(Successors to Mander, Weaver & Co.)

CHEMICAL & DRUG MERCHANTS,
WOLVERHAMPTON.

Established 1773.

England.

Offer their services to Wholesale Druggists, Dry-
salters, Manufacturers and Merchants abroad in
buying on Commission. Their old-established
connection enables them to buy absolutely reliable
qualities on the keenest terms.

Bankers : Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

Correspondence Invited.

ATKINSON & BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

ON P.A.T.A. LIST.

Prices and Terms on application to **R. BARKER & SON,**
11 Russell Street, C-on-M., MANCHESTER.

**DOES
NOT
CONTAIN
any
SCHEDULED
POISON.**

Patent 6916.



TO MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, &c.

We beg to call attention to the fact that our
well-known Patent Stills are made for heating
by steam pressure. Where this is available it
forms a very cheap and efficient method of
obtaining distilled water. Any pressure will
suit from 10 to 200 lb., made in various sizes
to produce from 1½ to 15 gallons PER HOUR.
Cost of distilled water made this way is
practically nil. As with our Gas Stills, these
are perfectly automatic. Prices as below :—
For producing up to

1½ gallons per hour, £3 10 0
" 5 " " £10 0 0
" 9 " " £12 10 0
" 15 " " £16 10 0

The few most important places we give below
afford evidence of the quality, efficiency and
economy of the Steam Stills :—National Physi-
cal Laboratory, 2 in use; Imperial College of
Science, 8 in use; University of Wales; Phar-
maceutical Society; Guy's Hospital; Bacteri-
ological Department; and many of the
leading Breweries and Drug Houses, etc. etc.

Pamphlets & particulars forwarded on application
Estimates submitted free if required
for supplying and fitting complete.
BROWN & SON, Muriel St., King's Cross, London, N.

BRITISH MADE

SCENT SPRINKLERS COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

Decorated Tin Boxes & Canisters

Manufactured by

The JOHN DALE Mfg. Coy.,
NEW SOUTHGATE, LONDON, N.

Ampoule Files

THE GREATEST PRODUCTION
IN THE WORLD.
THE BEST. THE CHEAPEST.

Prices and Samples sent on application to—
SIM LTD., Morges, Switzerland.

Dr. GIUSEPPE MOIZO

CORSO COMO 18, MILAN.

Manufacturer of

CREAM OF TARTAR

99/100 % Free from lead and arsenic.

INQUIRIES SOLICITED.

**Solyptol
SOAP**

A high-grade
Toilet Soap of
marked Antiseptic
properties.
Non-irritating.
Agreeably perfumed.
Lathers in hard water.
Assists the complexion.
Heals cuts & abrasions.
Invaluable in the
Nursery.

TOILET
SOAP, 9d.

SHAVING SOAP, 9d.

A READY SELLER WITH GOOD PROFIT.

Chemists should write for terms.

F. H. FAULDING & CO., 54 Ct. Tower St., London, E.C.
Adelaide, Perth, Sydney, Australia.

Stocked by all Patent Medicine Vendors.

THE BRYTSTELE OUTFIT

For Safety Razors

Safety Razors kept in a Brytstele Bath do not require to be taken apart for cleaning or drying. Brytstele Solution keeps blades sharp for at least two months without stropping. Blades and Holders are kept bright, antiseptic, and free from rust.



ATTRACTIVE OUTFITS AS ILLUSTRATED.

Retail 1s. 6d. each...	Trade 13/- doz.
Refill Bottles (4 oz.)	
8d. each ...	5/6
Refill Bottles (10 oz.)	
1s. 4d. each ...	11/-

Carriage paid on dozens only.

Good Showcards, etc.

THE BRYTSTELE Mfg. Co., 62 Oxford St., London, W.

"SOLAZZI" LIQUORICE JUICE

THE CHEMISTS' BRAND.

'The Lancet' says: 'Of Standard Purity'

Recommended also by *The British Medical Journal, Health, The Chemist and Druggist, Food and Sanitation.*

Ask for SHOWCARDS and HANDBILLS. To be obtained of all Wholesale Houses.

CUSHION SHAPED LIQUORICE and MENTHOL PELLETS.

THE ORIGINAL AND THE BEST.

3s. 6d. per lb. Also in Tins at 2/- and 4/- doz.

ERNEST JACKSON & CO.,

Crediton, & Plantain Place, Crosby Row, Borough, S.E.

Telegrams:
"Jackson Crediton."

WE TENDER THANKS TO
PHARMACEUTICAL PATRIOTS
— FOR THEIR ORDERS FOR —
CHELTENHAM
NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

The increased demand is taxing bottling resources to the utmost, but additional plant is being installed and every effort being made to execute orders fully.

We still offer the 1/- bottles at 9/- per doz. carr. paid, but orders must be executed in strict rotation.

The CHELTENHAM NATURAL WATER Co.
(Branch of United Chemists Association, Ltd.), **CHELTENHAM.**



High-class work at a Reasonable Price.

BRITON FERRY CANISTER CO., LTD.

Decorated Tin Box and Tablet Manufacturers, Crystallisers, &c.
Printed, Decorated, Lacquered and Crystallised Tins. Advertising Show Tablets, Novelties, &c.

BRITON FERRY, SOUTH WALES.

Telegraphic Address: "Champagne Manchester."

Telephone: 138 Pendleton.

B. ROBINSON & Co., LTD., PENDLETON, MANCHESTER

Established
1855.

ORIGINAL

Excise Drawback on
Export Orders.

CONCENTRATED WATERS.

STANDARDISED TO B.P. 1898.

When diluted in the proportion of one part to forty parts of water at 60° temperature, they faithfully represent the Medicated Waters of the British Pharmacopœia. They are always of uniform strength, and will keep good any length of time in any climate.

Aqua Amygd. Amar. Conc. (U.S.)	4/- per lb.	Aqua Cassia Conc. ...	4/- per lb.	Aqua Menth. Virid. Conc. ...	4/- per lb.
" Anethi, Concent. ...	4/- "	" Flor Aurant. ...	8/6 "	" Pimentæ ...	4/- "
" Anisi ...	4/- "	" Sambuci Conc. ...	8/6 "	" Pulegii ...	4/- "
" Camphoræ ..	4/- "	" Fœniculi Conc. ...	4/- "	" Rosmarini ..	4/- "
" Carui ...	4/- "	" Menth. Pip. Conc. ...	4/- "	" Rosæ ...	8/6 "
" Cinnam. Ver. Conc. ...	6/- "	" Ang. Conc. ...	6/- "	" Virgin ...	10/6 "

The above may be had in ½-lb., ¾-lb., or 1-lb. Bottles and upwards, through most of the Wholesale Drug Houses.
Each Bottle has the Inventor's Protection Label over the Cork, without which none are genuine.

PURE ORANGE WINE

WARRANTY B.P. 1898.

Samples of any of the above sent free on application.

THE BRITISH FLUID MICROBENE (REGISTERED)

A Superior Cleansing Antiseptic and Disinfectant for obtaining Aseptic Results in Midwifery and Surgery.

MICROBENE is not a black, sticky, coal-tar Disinfectant, composed of unrefined cresols, but an excellent saponaceous Antiseptic recognised and used by DOCTORS and NURSES. For cleaning and disinfecting medical and surgical Instruments, and for the washing of hands, wounds, etc., MICROBENE IS UNRIVALLED.

REMEMBER MICROBENE IS AND ALWAYS HAS BEEN BRITISH

STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

WHOLESALE PRICE.		RETAIL PRICE.	
4 oz. Bottles	5/- per doz.	7½d. each (P.A.T.A.)	
8 " "	8/- " "	1/- " "	
16 " "	14/- " "	1/9 " "	

Also in half and one gallon tins.

Sole Manufacturers:—ROBERT YOUNG & CO., Ltd.,
38 ELLIOT STREET, GLASGOW.

Also at 17 St. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER, and 90 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Are You Preparing ? for Christmas . . .

SEASONABLE ADVERTISING NOVELTIES FREE.

Home Retailers of **Beecham's Pills** desirous of obtaining a supply of **Beecham's Family Almanacks** (book containing much useful information), **Card Calendars**, printed in colours, **Beecham's Oracles**, AND OTHER ADVERTISING NOVELTIES, are requested to notify their requirements direct to the Proprietor.

Counter Bills (various sizes) with name and address at foot, can also be procured, but if you have applied for or received a parcel of Counter Bills recently kindly mention the fact when writing, so that the Almanacks, Calendars and Novelties can be dispatched at once, as parcels including Counter Bills cannot be sent under ten days. All Parcels CARRIAGE PAID. Please send name and address in Print.

Address:—PROPRIETOR OF . . .

Beecham's Pills, St. Helens, Lancashire.

PRICES ISSUED WEEKLY.

Original Packages can generally be supplied at the Current Prices quoted in the Trade Report of this Paper on Terms as below.

N.B.—We would draw attention to the fact that all prices quoted herein are subject to alteration without notice, and that where stocks are limited preference is always given to our regular customers.

- F**ol. Sennæ Finæ, 3½ cwt. @ 4d. lb.; 1 cwt. at 4½d. lb.; 7 lbs. at 5½d. lb.; English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 6½d. lb.; 56 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
- Formaldehyde, 40%, 4 cwt. barrels @ 70/6 cwt.; 132 lb. carboys @ 75/6; 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
- Fuller's Earth, fine powder or lump, 5 cwt. @ 5/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 6/- cwt.
- G**allæ Carol. Pulv., 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
- Gamboge, English Ground, 7 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/10 lb.
- Ginger, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 46/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
- Glutrine, Extra 5 lbs. @ 11/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/6.
- Glycerin, Opt. D.D., 1.260 P.B., 1 cwt. @ 105/- cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 105/- cwt.; 12 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
- *Glycerin. Acid. Boric, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- " " Acid. Carbolic, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- " " Acid. Tannic, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
- " " Belladon. B.P.C., 6 lbs. @ 3/- lb., 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.
- *Glycerin. Boracic, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
- " " Pepsin, Acid, P.B., 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.
- " " Plumbi Subacet. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
- Gran. Parad., 1 cwt. @ 70/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; Powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
- Guaiaacil Carb., 7 lbs. @ 12/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 13/- lb.
- Guaiaacil, pure, 1 lb. @ 9/6 lb.
- Gum Acacia, sorts, 3 cwt. @ 52/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 56/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; English Ground Powder, No. 1, 1 cwt. @ 100/-; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; No. 2, 1 cwt. @ 81/-; 7 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.
- Gum Benzoin, Sumatra, 84 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
- Gum Catechu Nig., English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 75/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
- Gum Guaiaacil, 1 cwt. @ 1/3 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
- Gum Juniper, 14 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
- Gum Thus Elect., 2½ cwt. @ 34/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 42/3 cwt.
- Gum Tragac. Elect., English Ground, 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.
- *Heading (Frothing Ess.), 5 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
- Heliotropine, 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.
- Hellebore, White, Powder (Foreign Ground), 1 cwt. @ 32/6 cwt.
- Hexamethylenetetramine, 7 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/10 lb.
- Honey, Pale Set, Jamaica, 3½ cwt. @ 37/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 50/- cwt.; Californian, 1 cwt. @ 52/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
- Hydragryum, P.B., 10 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/6 lb.; Ammon., 28 lbs. @ 4/8 lb.; c. Creta, 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; Iodid. Rub. 28 lbs. @ 12/- lb.; Oxid. Rub., 28 lbs. @ 4/8 lb.; Perchlor., Lump, 28 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.; Subchlor., 28 lbs. @ 4/5 lb.; Sulph. c. Sulph., 28 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 7d. quantities 1d. lb. extra, 3d. lb. quantities, 2d. lb. extra, 1d. lb. quantities 3d. lb. extra.
- Hydrokinone, 1 lb. @ 12/6 lb.
- I**chthyoil Ammon. chemical equivalent: Ammon. Ichthosulphonas, B.P. Codex, 7 lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.
- *Inf. Aurant. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
- " Aurant. Comp. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
- " Buchu Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
- " Calumbæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
- " Caryoph. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
- " Cascarella Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
- " Cinchonæ Acid, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
- " Gentianæ Co., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
- " Quassia Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- " Rhei Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- " Rosæ Acid. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
- " Senegæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.
- " Valerian Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
- Insect Powder, Opt., English Grd., closed flowers, 28 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; English Ground, ½ closed flowers, 4d. lb. less; Foreign Ground, 1 cwt. @ 80/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
- Iodoform Pulv. B.P., 1 lb. @ 19/6 lb.
- Iodum resub. B.P., 1 lb. @ 18/6 lb.
- Isinglass, Brazil, fine cut, 7 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.; Russian finest, 7 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/- lb.; Ribbon or Sheet, 7 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
- K**amala, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; sifted 3d. per lb. extra.
- L**apis Pumicis, fine powder, 2 cwt. @ 8/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1½d. lb.; lump, 2 cwt. @ 12/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
- Licorice Juice, 4 and 2-oz. Sticks, 5 cwt. @ 65/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 66/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- *Lin. Aconiti Meth., 5 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/5 lb.
- " " Bellad. Meth., 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
- " " Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
- " " Sapo Meth., 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
- " " Tereb. Acet., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
- Linseed c. Oil, Crushed, 3 cwt. @ 19/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 20/- cwt.
- *Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/- lb.
- " " Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
- " " Antim. Chlor. Pure, 8 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.
- " " Arsenicalis, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
- " " Arsenii Hydrochlor., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
- " " Bismuth, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
- " " Copaiba Buchu et Cubeb, 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
- " " Easton, p.s. 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
- " " Ferri Dialysatus, 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
- " " Ferri Iod. p.s., 1-7, 1 lb. @ 8/- lb.
- " " Ferri Perchlor. Fort., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
- " " Ferri Phosph. Co. p.s., 1-7, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- " " Hamamelidis, B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
- " " Hypophosph. Co., p.s., B.P.C., 1 lb. @ 3/8 lb.
- " " Iodi Fort. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 5/8 lb.
- " " Morphine Acet. or Hydrochlor., P.B., 6 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.
- " " Opil Sed., 5 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.
- " " Plumbi Subacet., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 3½d. lb.
- " " Pruni Virg. p.s. 1-7, 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
- " " Rheados pro Syr., 1 to 7, 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.
- " " Rhei, p.s., 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
- " " Santali Co., 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.
- " " Sennæ Dulc. 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
- " " Sennæ pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
- " " Strychninæ Hyd. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- " " Tolut. pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
- " " Trinitrini, B.P., 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.
- Liithia Carb. P.B., 28 lbs. @ 5/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb.
- " Citras, B.P., 28 lbs. @ 5/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5/3 lb.; pulv., 3d. lb. extra.
- Lycopodium, 7 lbs. @ 5/4 lb.
- M**ag. Calc. Levis, 56 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 5 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/- lb.
- Mag. Calc. Pond., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.
- Mag. Carb. Pond., 56 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
- Mag. Carb. Levis., 1 cwt. @ 33/6; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
- Mag. Cit. Gran., 28 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 1/0½ lb.
- Mag. Sulph., fine druggists', B.P., 1 cwt. @ 9/- cwt.
- Manna, Good Flake, 14 lbs. @ 4/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb.
- Menthol, dry white cryst., 60 lbs. @ 10/- lb.; 5 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.
- *Mist. Sennæ Comp. B.P., 20 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
- Morphinæ Acet. Hydrochlor. or Sulph., Pulv. B.P., 25 oz. @ 11/6 oz.; 16 oz. @ 11/8 oz.; 8 oz. @ 11/10 oz.; 1 oz. @ 12/6 oz.; Pur. Præcip. Bimeconate or Tart. 1 oz. @ 15/- oz.
- Morphinæ Diacetyl., 4 oz. @ 16/- oz.; 1 oz. @ 16/3 oz.; Hydrochlor., 6d. per oz. less.
- Myrrh, Gum, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
- N**aphthalene Candles or Balls, 1 cwt. @ 15/6 cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 18/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 20/- cwt.
- Nux Areca, 1 cwt. @ 35/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; powder, English ground, @ 59/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
- O**l. Amygdal. Ang., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 2/11½ lb.
- Ol. Anethi Ang. B.P., 1 lb. @ 14/6 lb.
- Ol. Anisi, E.L., 66 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 16½ lbs. @ 6/5 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.
- Ol. Aurant., 12 lbs. @ 10/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/6 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.
- Oil of Bays, genuine W.L., 9 lbs. @ 13/6 lb.
- Ol. Cajuput., B.P., 2½ oz. bts. @ 3/6 lb.
- Ol. Camphor. Essent., White, 80 lbs. @ 17/- cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 75/- cwt.; Brown, 40 lbs. @ 110/- cwt.
- Ol. Caryoph. Ang., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 4/11 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 5/1 lb.
- Ol. Cassia, 16 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 6 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.
- Ol. Cinnam. B.P., 1 lb. @ 28/- lb.; 1 oz. @ 2/2 oz.
- Ol. Citronellæ, 9 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.
- Ol. Coco. Nucis, finest White, 80 lbs. @ 62/- cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 65/- cwt.
- Ol. Eucalypt., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/4½ lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/5½ lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
- Ol. Geranii Gall. Opt., 1 lb. @ 28/- lb.; 8 1-oz. bts. @ 2/3 oz.; 1 oz. @ 2/6 oz.; Turc., 1 lb. @ 12/6 lb.; 4 ozs. @ 15/- lb.
- Ol. Gynocardia, 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.
- Ol. Juniperi Bacc., B.P., 4½ lbs. @ 5/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/10 lb.; Ligne Exot., 1 cwt. @ 1/5 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
- Ol. Lavand. ab Flor., 5 lbs. @ 15/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 15/6 lb.
- Ol. Menth. Pip. English, 5 lbs. @ 34/6 lb.; 1 lb. at 36/- lb.; Hotchkiss original bts., 21 oz. each @ 15/- lb.; 6 bts. @ 14/6 lb.; 18 bts. @ 13/6 lb.; American, 20 lbs. @ 7/9 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 8/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/3 lb.; Japanese, 60 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.
- Ol. Morrhuæ, 1914, finest non-freezing, 25 gall. tin-lined barrels @ 82/6 per barrel; 2-gall. tins @ 4/3 per gall.
- Ol. Myrbane, 9 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
- Ol. Myristica, 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/2 lb.
- Ol. Nucis Pallid., 45 galls. @ 3/9 gall.; 2 gall. tins @ 9/6 each.
- Ol. Olivæ, P.B., good yellow, guaranteed pure, 45 gall. barrels @ 5/4 gall.; 2 gall. tins @ 6/4 gall.
- Ol. Origan Rub., Coml., 28 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
- Ol. Peach Kernel (so-called), 1 cwt. @ 1/1 lb.; 56 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
- Ol. Pulegii, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 5/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.
- Ol. Ricini Alb. Opt. Medicinal, 176 lbs. @ 50/- cwt.; 88 lbs. @ 51/- cwt.; 44 lbs. @ 52/6 cwt.; 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; for export, 1 cwt. drums recommended, 9/6 each extra.
- Ol. Rosmarini, Coml., 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; B.P., 9 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.
- Ol. Santal. Flav. Ang. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 22/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 23/- lb.
- Ol. Sassafras, genuine, 28 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/8 lb.
- Ol. Theobromæ, B.P., 8-oz. tabs., 28 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
- Ol. Wintergreen, Artificial, 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.
- Opium Turc. B.P., 14 lbs. @ 25/6 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 26/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 26/6 lb.; powder, 6d. lb. extra.

*Minimum quantity at these prices; Home Trade, 8 Winchester Quarts assorted; Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted.
NOTE.—Only terms Net Cash with order without discount, or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers.
Goods carriage forward; all packages free; Export cases extra.

ALLIANCE DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LONDON.

Offices: 34 LEADENHALL STREET.

KINDLY DETACH THIS SHEET AND PLACE IT IN YOUR BUYING BOOK.

We solicit inquiries
for our best English
made Feeders as
illustration.

Prices and Sample on
application.



We are manufac-
turers of all descrip-
tions of white flint
bottles.

Also dispensing flats
and poisons.

HENRY SAMSON,

STONEHAM GLASS WORKS, Stoneham Road, Upper Clapton, N.E.

Telephone: Dalston 2935.

J. H. HAYWOOD, Ltd.

Surgical and Athletic Appliance Manufacturers,

Castle Gate, NOTTINGHAM.



SPECIALITIES FOR WINTER.

SURGICAL ELASTIC HOSIERY, TRUSSES, SUSPENDERS, BRACES.
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BELTS for SUPPORT and WARMTH
made in Fleecy, Felt, and Chamois, etc.

CHEST PROTECTORS and SLEEPING SOCKS. ELASTIC and
LEATHER WRISTLETS, ARM PIECES, ELBOW PIECES and
KNEE CAPS for Football, Golf and Hockey.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, INDIA RUBBER HOT WATER BOTTLES
and COVERS, ELASTIC WEB BANDAGES, all lengths, widths and qualities.



LOWEST QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST.

GOOD! IT'S MASON'S

The Drink for the Masses



Millions of glasses used daily
by workers all over the Empire

Please allow us to Sample and Quote—

Citrate Magnesia
Health Salt
Salines
Liver Salt
Blood Salt
Sulph. & Sarsap. Salt
Lemonade
Crystals, &c.

NEWBALL & MASON
NOTTINGHAM

JAMES F. WILKINSON

MEDICAL LABEL PRINTER

ESTAB. 1817

EXPERT
IN
PRINTING
FOR
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

ENGRAVER STATIONER BOOKBINDER

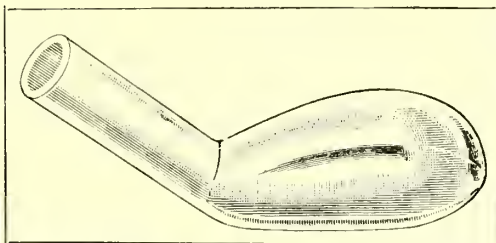
Pendleton.
MANCHESTER.

Telegraphic Address: "Reindeer, Manchester."
Telephone: City 1102.

MALE GLASS URINALS

And many other articles, formerly made in countries with whom we are at war, can now be made in neutral countries. Articles made from Glass Tubing, Ampules, Burettes, &c. Send samples and we will quote you. Also Limes, Kalis, Mexican Brills, &c., &c.

Jules Lang & Son,
CHARLTON PLACE, ISLINGTON, LONDON.



BEATSON, CLARK & CO., L^{TD}.

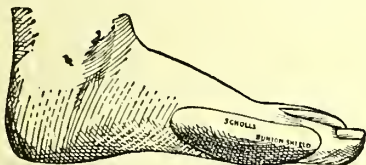
ESTABLISHED 1751.

HIGH-CLASS DISPENSING BOTTLES,
VIALS, POISONS, &c.

MEDICAL GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

GRAD. MEASURES,
RECESS AND GOLD-LABELLED SHOP ROUNDS.

ROTHERHAM, YORKS.



SCHOLL'S BUNION REDUCER, made of pure Para Gum Rubber, gives instant relief by keeping the pressure of the boot from the affected joint. Fits closely to the bunion, shuts out all air, retains the moisture, thus arresting the growth. Can be worn in any boots unnoticed; does not shift or bulge. Made in three sizes, small, medium, and large and for right or left foot. Price 15/- per dozen. Send for free booklet, "Scientific Correction for Ailments of the Feet."

THE SCHOLL MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.

Largest Makers of Foot Appliances in the World,

1, 2, 3 and 4 GILTSPUR STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LABELS

FOR

BRITISH

EAU DE COLOGNE

LABEL YOUR OWN, AND
SELL THE HOME PRODUCT.

Various Samples from

JAMES TOWNSEND & SONS,

Label Printers,

EXETER & LONDON.

6d.

Make your old
Hat a new one.

In bottles, 6d. each, in
separate neat cartons,
with suitable br.sh.

These Dyes are a distinct
invention, dyeing the straw
without an objectionable
varnished appearance,
and producing the effect
of new goods.



NO GLOSS.

NO POLISH.

On the
P.A.T.A.

Write for terms,
patterns, also leaf-
let of testimonials.

"Luton" HAT DYE

WHITAKER & CO., COLOUR WORKS,
KENDAL, ENG.

London Depot: 60-62 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

"Glossy" Series supplied if desired.

Special Non-Inflammable Series for Export. Est. 1878.

Telegraphic Address: "Dulleite Kendal." Telephone: No. 214.

THE MARVEL WHIRLING SPRAY SYRINGE

A Satisfied Customer is the

Druggist's Best Advertisement



Gold Medal Awarded—Paris, 1902,
by the Societe d'Hygiene of France

as the latest and best improvement in Vaginal Syringes. Particular attention is called to the fact that by reason of its peculiar construction the Marvel Syringe dilates and flushes the Vagina with a volume of whirling spray which smooths out the folds and permits the injection to come into contact with and cleansing the entire surface.



IT IS A MARVEL



You can safely recommend it.

Has no rival on the market, is well advertised, pays a good profit, quality guaranteed. THE MARVEL is returnable for exchange if found defective and reported promptly. Avoid cheap and inferior substitutes which cannot give satisfaction.

THE MARVEL COMPANY,
11 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ALL JOBBERS SELL IT.

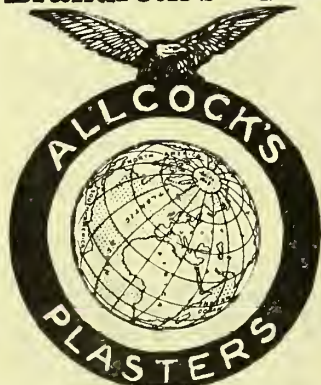
The Original and only Genuine

Alcock's POROUS PLASTERS

A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

**Alcock's Plasters
Alcock's Corn and
Bunion Plasters
Brandreth's Pills**

*The
Three
Reliables.*

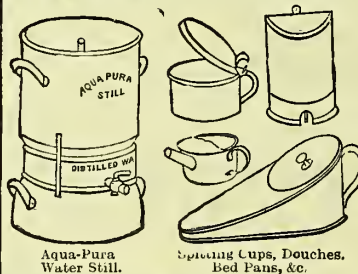


A HANDSOME
SHOWCARD
will be sent
free of cost
and post paid
on application.

**ALLCOCK
MANUFACTURING
COMPANY**
22 Hamilton Sq.,
Birkenhead.

"Sold all round the World."

Enamelled Hospital Requisites



HIGHEST
QUALITY.
PERFECT
PACKING.

**BRITISH
MANUFACTURE.**

*Write for
Catalogue.*

ORME, EVANS & CO., LTD. Works: Wolverhampton, England.
Showrooms—London, Sydney, Capetown, Montreal, Vancouver.

The New Fast Edge.

CREPE VELPEAU BANDAGES

THE ONLY ORIGINAL
Introduced by
W. GIMBER in 1892.



Registered.

AN ELASTIC BANDAGE.
Containing no Indiarubber.
Superseding Elastic Stockings,
Webbs, Bandages, and at half the
cost. Three sizes—about 2, 2½
and 3½ inches wide.

CREPE VELPEAU ABDOMINAL BINDERS.

Useful after many Abdominal Operations, and for ladies after confinements. Two sizes—8 and 11 in. wide.
CAUTION.—Beware of fraudulent and useless imitations, and reject all Bandages not bearing the above Trade Marks on the Wrappers. Wholesale of the original Importers and Introducers.

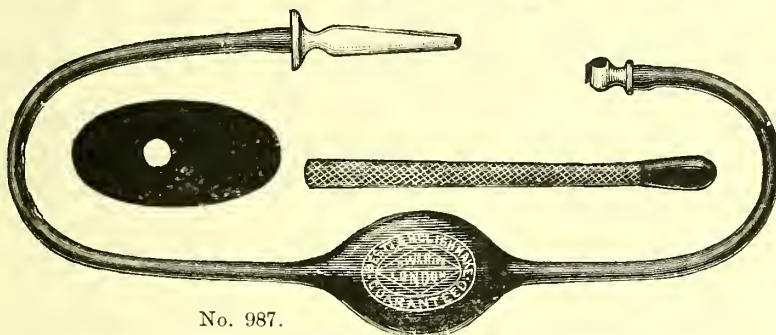
W. GIMBER & SON, Surgical Bandage and Instrument Makers.

44 QUEEN'S ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

And of all Wholesale Druggists, Chemists, Surgical-Instrument Makers, &c.
Telephone New Cross 1601. Descriptive Circular and Price List on application.

SEAMLESS ENEMAS.

BRITISH
MAKE.



BRITISH
MAKE.

No. 987.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

No. 987.—The "B.E.M." (best English make) with bone rectal pipe, etc.,	s.	d.
complete in superior card box per doz.	18	0
in leatherette dome-top case	20	0
super quality	24	0
extra large and stout, the finest article made	32	0
No. 275.—Warne's pulse valve, black polished, complete in case	34	0
arabesque rubber	36	0
larger and stouter	39	0

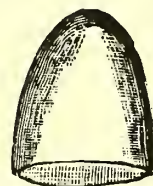
5% discount allowed for prompt cash off above prices. Carriage paid on Orders of £2 and upwards to any town in the United Kingdom. We are the right House for BRITISH-MADE GOODS—Bandages, Belts, Catheters, Clinical Thermometers, Combs, Enemas, Elastic Hosiery, Hot Water Bottles, Trusses, Splints, Water and Air Beds, Water and Air Cushions, Waterproof Sheetting, and every description of Rubber and Vulcanite Goods.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST POST FREE. OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.


BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD.,
91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.

RENDELL'S

SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.



THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION that these Pessaries have obtained since their invention by W. J. Rendell in 1885 has induced unscrupulous persons to place upon the market worthless and injurious compounds, with colourable imitations of W. J. Rendell's labels. To distinguish the genuine Pessaries from these fraudulent concoctions, see that the Registered Trade Mark and Number, in **RED INK**, are upon each box thus:

Registered
Trade Mark, 
without which
none are genuine.
No. 182,688.

W. J. Rendell
No. 182,688

Registered also in Australia, India, The Cape, The Argentine, Germany, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE AND CAUTION.

Several injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained (reports of which have appeared in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"), W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of W. J. RENDELL, "RENDELL," or any colourable imitation thereof in connection with Pessaries NOT manufactured by

W. J. RENDELL,
INVENTOR AND SOLE MAKER,
15 CHADWELL STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.



WM. WARNE & CO. LTD.



INDIA-RUBBER MANUFACTURERS.

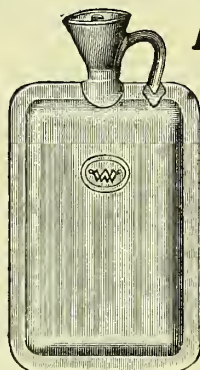
Best Quality

H.W. Bottles.



TRADE
MARK.

Centre Cord



Handle.



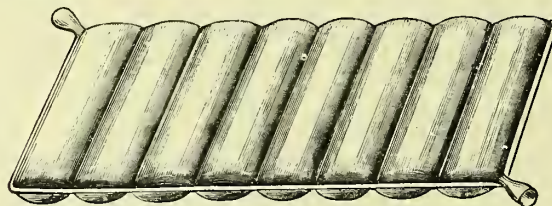
TRADE
MARK.

*Manufacturers of
every description of*

**SURGICAL,
CHEMICAL,
SPORTS
GOODS,
DOMESTIC,
VETERINARY,
and
MECHANICAL
ARTICLES,
SYRINGES,
ENEMAS,**



**WATER BEDS
and
CUSHIONS,
THREAD,
HOSE, TUBE,
TOBACCO
POUCHES,
MATS, BANDS,
WATERPROOF
GARMENTS,
&c.**



MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY KIND OF
INDIA-RUBBER.



29 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E.C.



WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY.

To be obtained also from the Druggists' Sundries' Houses.



INDIA RUBBER Hot Water Bottles

BRITISH MANUFACTURE

The consistent demand for hot water bottles through all seasons demonstrates a preference for those made of India Rubber. Quality being of primary importance we guarantee that our brand, the "Savars," is manufactured from the finest materials.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB
LIVERPOOL and LONDON,

LIMITED

Druggists' Sundries Department.]

and NEW YORK, U.S.A.

All Past Deliveries
as well as
All Future Deliveries
of
P. P. P.
CHEMICALS
may be relied upon to conform to the requirements
of the
B.P. 1914

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, Ltd.,
Graham St., City Rd., London, N.

